HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 122 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 25 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
28 May	MALOJA ‖		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	VALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,558
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10 940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	JANPURA ..		16,535
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct	RAZMAK ..		16,10
8th „	JANPURA ..		16 88
15th „	VALDERA ..		16,585
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £106
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MERKARA ..	8,283
8th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th May	*ALIPORE ..	China & Japan
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
12th „	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st „	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
25th May	KHANDALA..	East & S. Africa.
25th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	25 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6530	30 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	10 June	2 July
Sado Maru ..	5893	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Est te, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Rs. Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA.
Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.
prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price: Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pil's—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation,	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 6 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alfa Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIO INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

100 CLERKS to join immediately. Permanent Posts. Salary Rs. 70/10/150/15/250. Applications with a seal are prefered. Ask any Restaurant for a free, book, "THE SUCCESS IN BUSINESS". which has a seal. Attach it to your application and post it to Post Box 822 G. P. O. Bombay, with an anna stamp for a reply.

A 264

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once:—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.

T R28583

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Gauranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54'' wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longeloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40'' chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40'' chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

CAWNPORE.

K2

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|10.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12. Two Turkish Bath Towels (68'' x 36'') and four Turkish Hand Towels (45'' x 24'') with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.

Unbleached 36'' x 28'' Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36'' x 25'' Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40'' chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.
Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

CAWNPORE.

K3

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44'' wide. Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52'' wide. Rs. 1|5 per yard; 72'' wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24'' x 24'' Rs. 4|8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K5

EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—B.Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the I.Sc. with Phys. Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring, Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, etc. Well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Matellurgical Works. Mining degree recognized by Govt. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.

M 28585

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

SREEGOPAL BASUMALLIK FELLOWSHIP ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a LECTURER as the Sreegopal Basumallik Fellow on Vedanta Philosophy, of the Calcutta University, for the year 1927.

The Lecturer will be required to deliver a course of at least twelve Lectures in English in the middle of November or in the early part of December, 1927, on VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY dealing specially with the place occupied by the Vedanta in the Philosophical System of the civilised world and of its merits as compared with Western Schools of Thought. The Lecturer must be well conversant with both the Oriental and Occidental Systems of Philosophy.

The honorarium of the Lecturer shall be Rs. 4,000.

The Lecturer will have to make over to the University a complete copy of his lectures after their delivery. The University has set apart an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of publication of the lectures.

Applications for the Fellowship should be submitted to the Registrar in writing on or befor sthe 31st August, 1927, together with a synopsis of the lectures proposed to be delivered.

The applications must also be accompanied by a statement of the qualifications of the candidates and the courses of study in Philosophy (Western and Eastern) pursued by them and by two testimonials.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Senate House:
The 1st May, 1927.

28604

PUBLIC NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, on a salary of Rs. 1,200/50/1,500 per mensem, plus conveyance Allowance in accordance with the rules of the Corporation.

The post is at present a supernumerary one; but the selected candidate will be confirmed in the post on the 1st April, 1928, or after such period of probation not exceeding 6 months in all as may be considered necessary.

Applicants must have been regularly trained as Civil Engineers, particularly in Sanitary Engineering, and should have had preferably about 10 years' practical experience in Civil Engineering. They must have administrative ability and good and sound knowledge and experience in designing, estimating, supervising and maintaining large Drainage and Sewerage Works. They must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, (England), or the Institution of Engineers, (India), or must hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or must be Graduates in Civil Engineering of any recognized European, American or Indian University.

Applications stating age, training and qualifications with copies of not more than three testimonials and two references should be addressed to THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY and should reach him not later than 31st August, 1927.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefit of the Leave Rules and Provident Fund Rules applicable to Municipal Servants for the time being in force.

Employees in Bombay Municipal service are not debarred from employing for the post, but such applications should be made through the Heads of their respective Departments.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 20th May, 1927.

28603

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned in his office on MONDAY, the 6th June, 1927, from 12 to 2 p. m. (S. T.) for the supply of (A) School Furniture, (B) Physical Exercise Apparatus, (C) Water Vessels for Storage and drinking, (D) Clocks striking hours and (E) Harmoniums for the period from 1st July 1927 to 30th June 1928.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (F) Repairing school clocks, (G) Lime-washing the School Buildings (H) Repairing and repainting School Blackboards, (I) Preparing and painting School Signboards, (J) Repainting of old signboards of Schools. (K) Caning of Chairs, (L) Printing Schools Committee's Proceedings in a book-form, (M) Printing all kinds of forms, etc. in Marathi, Gujarati or Urdu as required (samples will be shown) and (N) Removing school furniture from one place to another, for the same period. Tenders may be for one or more Sections but there should be a separate sheet for each Section. Printed forms giving specifications of Sections, A,B,C, D and E will be supplied by this Office and the rates should be quoted for each one article as per the Schedule. The rate for carrying out work mentioned in the Sections from F to M, should be quoted for each article of the item. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from 27th May to 3rd June, 1927 from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (B. T.) on application to the custodian of the building.

Each Tender must be accompained by a deposit of Rs. 300|- (Three Hundred) to be returned with the Tender, if the Tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted, shall have to deposit Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively in cash, or Government Securities of equivalent present market value for articles of the Classes A, B, C and D as stated above, as security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per contract, for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest Tender.

The attention of Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October, 1923, expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must, of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

M. I. FAROOQUI.
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office.
Bombay, 23rd May 1927.

28605

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 2ND JUNE, 1927.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees, free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW AND MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students, studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

28509

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE will OPEN as usual on the 20th June, 1927. Those who wish to join the College should send their applications by the 15th of June, 1927, with the usual Caution fee of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 for Arts or Science courses respectively.

Those who wish to take the INTER SCIENCE COURSE (A or B) should apply before 13th June, 1927. There will be a LIMITED accommodation for 60 students only. NO SPECIAL FEES ARE CHARGED FOR THIS COURSE.

Applications for accommodation in the College Hostel should reach the Superintendent by 13th June, 1927, accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. 4.

D. D. KAPADIA.
In-charge Principal.

Deccan College, Poona.
11th May, 1927.

28572

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIWANJI KARIMJI JIWANJI, ABDULLABHAI KARIMJI JIWANJI and HUSSEINBHAI JIWANJI, MAHOMEDALLI ALIBHAI KARIMJI ALIBHAI and the said JIWANJI KARIMJI JIWANJI, Executors of the Will of the late Moorbhai Jiwanji have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Akbaralli Mulla Rasoolji.

The undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 600 square yards or thereabouts (55 by 99 square feet) forming portion of plot No. 13 of Paltan Road Estate situate at Paltan Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1|8475 (part) and bearing part of Cadestral Survey No. 7|1504 of Fort Division and forming part of Municipal A. Ward No. 3367 and Street Nos. 199-219 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East and West by portions of the said plot No. 13 and on the North by a passage and on the south by a public road.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28610.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHATIA VANRAVAN DEVCHAND late of Kurnool, Collectorate Kurnool in Madras Presidency, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Merchant Deceased.

MOHANLAL NARBHERAM, of Khar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Puspwatika, Khar, Bandra, District Thana, the executor mentioned in the Will of the deceased abovenamed Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. Patel,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of May, 1927.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28608

EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY.
MAKE MORE MONEY !

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30 and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2600 and 4700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; free instructions; book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them. We give guarantee. Particulars with one anna stamp from :—
ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
P. O., Box 418, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay
Sole Agents for East Bengal & Assam Messrs. M. A. CADDIE & CO., Dacca.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADY ROAD NOW TRIBHOVAN ROAD BOMBAY.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan and pursuant to the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th July, 1925 and made between the said Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises on TUESDAY, the 14th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land (Foras Freehold tenure) together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Road now known as Tribhovan Road on the North side thereof admeasuring about 174 square yards and 1|3 of another square yard bearing Collector's Old No. 75 New No. C|13572 Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1F|7386 and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1898 (4) Street No. 16 and Cadastral Survey No. 1182 of Girgaon Division and bounded on the North by the property of Deonath Govind on the South by the Khetwadi Main Road (also called the Tribhovan Road) on the East by the property of Baba Laxmar and on the West by the property of Anandrao Waman Sheth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Chamanji Talockchand and Co., the Mortgagees and with the consent and on account and at the risk of the proprietors of the firm of Messrs. H. Vallabhram & Co., the Mortgagors sell by public auction at the said mortgagors' shop at Pydhonie near Tamba Kanta this day Wednesday the 25th May 1927 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

11 safes of different sizes.

5 cash boxes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
In Savings Deposit Account interest at the
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.
rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed.
Copies of Rules can be had on application.
Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.
The Greatest Invention of the age.
DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON
"A MODERN MIRACLE',
The De Forest Phono Film
TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES
Presented in India by
R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.
Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.
See the acting and hear the natural Voice of performers as if you so do in a London Theatre.
These Films are of Standard size, along margin of which runs a minute band stripes corresponding to sound vibrations.
These vibrations aare magnified, then amplified and finally thrown out by loud speaker.
TO-DAY
6-15 and 10 p.m.
PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.
Balcony Annas 12, Gallery Annas 8.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Laxmi Picture's Super Picture
FIVE WANDS
A picture worth seeing

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
Extra Super Production.
FAIRY OF DELHI
FEATURING
Miss SHAHJADI and Mr. KHALIL and other well-known Star.
Written by thewell-known writer Mr. DAVE.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW
Daily four shows: 4-45, 7, 9-15 & 11-30 p.m
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday: 2-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
Will stage
TO-DAY, Wednesday, 25th May, 1927 at 9-30 P.M.
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!
SUNHERI MACHHALI
(In Urdu)
AT THE RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Book your seats immediately.
RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will take the part of "Surma Devi."

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME: 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m. Daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
The Oriental Picture Produced in Germany
"THE FALSE AMIR"
Featuring
HARRY PEEL.
See him in his wonderful double role first as an actor and then as an Amir.
NEXT WEEK:
Rudolph Valentino in
"THE SHEIK"

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, May 21.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 20th to 23rd May	18995	26223	— 7228
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 23rd May	2620493	2955161	—325668
SHIPMENTS. 20th to 23rd May ..			
United Kingdom		1918	— 1918
Continent	7227	1135	+ 6092
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	..	20	— 20
Total.	7227	3073	+4154
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 23rd. May. ..			
United Kingdom	12444	42435	—29991
Continent ..	279247	420393	—141146
China ..	166662	341507	—174845
Japan ..	1076547	1151606	—75059
Coast Ports ..	18280	21660	— 3380
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1553906	1979051	—425145
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	5330	2901	—2429
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	21085	32022	—10937

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 13th May.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	15398	21911
Bombay	31906	14113
Sind	993	4913
Bengal	2020	1804
U. P.	279	..
Punjab	401	3557
C. P.	1340	2447
Berar	3064	3259
N. W. F. Provinces (A) ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	610	353
Burma (B)	1166	1120
Jodhpur State (A) ..	152	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State (A) ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	..	..
Baroda State ..	9428	..
Nabha State (C)	1270	..
Cambay State ..	243	..
Alwar State (x) ..	174	..
Total	68 44	53 77

1st Sept. to 13th May.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	186111*	210408
Bombay	611448*	733123
Sind	125774*	191601
Bengal	26696	30774
U. P.	176385	192873
Punjab	614954*	1062937
C. P.	341455*	366049
Berar	742126	591384*
N. W.F. Provinces ..	778	2177
Ajmer Merwar	33091	59657
Burma (1)	41769	84040
Jodhpur State	4351	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State (@).. ..	8492	13870
Baroda State ..	76567	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State + ..	1520	..
Alwar State-(II) ..	3834	..
Total	3034433	3560078

x Adjusted. a to 6th May.

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, May 23
Demand Bills	385.37

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

24th May 1927.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 14th May.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1333	2570.
Bombay x	85754	47103.
Karachi	7913	11570
Madras	3842	3702
Rangoon	857(a)	..
Tuticorin	1058	8926
	100757	73871

EXPORTS.
Week ending 14th May.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	2128	168
Bombay	71675	32806
Karachi	18609	16274
Madras	431	1658
Rangoon	2391	1310
Tuticorin	1876	..
	97110	52216

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 14th May.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	79445	54852
Bombay x	2573106	2901431
Karachi	674729	1110937
Madras	91967	87790
Rangoon	25650(a)	23712
Tuticorin	24804	36726
	3469701	4215418

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 14th May.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	20490	21028
Bombay x	1537549	1926973
Karachi	510569	828303
Madras	25026	60441
Rangoon	49403	74245
Tuticorin	12133	51043
	2185474	2962033

(a) to 7th May. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 23rd May.

1927.	1926
219	596

1st Sept. to 23rd May.

1926-27.	1925-26
41810	106102

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 10th May

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		1354
Continent		12314
China		..
Japan		..
Bombay (a)	305	2879
U. S. A.	..	..
	305	16547

1st Sept. to 10th May.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	29595	58114
Continent	251266	333697
China	63114	107606
Japan	170120	324564
Bombay (a) ..	42709	103388
U. S. A.	5826	9150
	562630	941519

x Adjusted.
a Includes cotton for transhipment.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Buyers May/June £18/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Value June/July £18/7/3
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Buyers May/Aug. 32/4 1/2
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid July/Aug. £16/11/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Quoted May/June £19 2/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 23.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 33/6

LONDON METALS.

	London, May 23.
Copper, English Best Selected	£59.7/6
Copper Braziers	£70 1/2
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£25.1/4
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	£14.7.3
Tin, English Ingots	£292 3 4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 23.	
July	16.43	+.25
October	16.79	.29
December	17.02	+.34
January	17.13	+.38
March	17.28	+.35
Middling Spot	16.60	+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 23.	
July	16.43	+.19
October	16.72	+.26
Middling Spot	16.17	+.17

NEW YORK.

New York 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.31
October	16.64
January	16.91
New York. Noon Call.	
July	16.25
October	16.57
January	19.84
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	16.35
October	16.62

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	New York, May 23. Bales.
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Days Exports to the Continent	1,000
January	17.13 +.38

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 23.
Scinde, Good	7.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.25
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Bengal, Good	7.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.45
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70
Oomra, Fine	7.95
Broach, Good	7.45
Broach, Fully Good	7.75
Broach, Fine	8.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 23.	
May	16.22	+.02
June	16.28	—.02
July	16.33	—.02
August	16.35	—.02
September	16.43	—.02
October	16.53	—.02
November	16.58	—.02
December	16.59	—.02
January	16.55	—.02
February	16.55	—.08
March	16.55	—.03
April	16.55	—.04
May	16.55	—.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.80	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 23.	
May	8.79	+.11
June	8.70	+.11
July	8.78	+.11
August	8.81	+.10
September	8.86	+.10
October	8.91	+.09
November	8.91	+.08
December	8.95	+.08
January	8.97	+.07
February	8.99	+.07
March	9.03	+.06
April	9.04	+.06
May	9.07	+06
Middling Spot	8.94	+.05

SALES.

	Liverpool, May 23. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 23.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered May/June £9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered May/June £18/5/0
Rapseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted May/June £22/5/0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 23.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 54/
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Value May/June 55/
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 55/6
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 55/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, May 23.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£11-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.1/-
National Bank	£19-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6.3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£87.1/8
Conversion Loan	£76.1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£58
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£60-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Consols	£55.1/-
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-1/-
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£92.1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, May 23.
T T Berlin on London	20.49.1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13.1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	27.52
T T Milan on London	88.67
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.87

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

(V. H. A. GANNY.)
Calcutta, May 21.

Jutes:—The volume of business has been curtailed to small dimensions and in sympathy with a weak tone in Hessian market the tone of the Share market is quiet. With all this, prices have gone down a little. The tone is quiet.

Howrah, Clive and National after opening at 47/9x, 41/13x and 33/14 reached 47/10, 42/6 and 34/6 and towards the close receded a little quoting 47 1/12 and 33/14 respectively. Birla were a steady feature, business done up to 15/2 but closed weak at 14/10. Hukumchand and Presidency towards the close were 16/14x and 11 respectively. Among shares of higher denominations Auckland, Anglo-India and Cheviot were steady, business done up to 320, 350x and 345x respectively. On the whole prices were in favour of buyers towards the close, the values being easy. Dividends declared, Birla 0/8/0, Gourepore Rs. 20 and Nuddia nil.

Cottons:—Dunbar opening at 233 receded a little since improved to Rs. 245. Bengal-Nagpur were easy at 25. There is less trading in this week.

Coals:—There was some inquiry and business was done at better rates than low levels recently reached. Bansdeopur were done at Rs. 23/4, Bengal steady at 460 Burrakur at 16/6 and Ghusick Muslia at 7/12. Raneegunge had keen buyers up to Rs. 33/8.

Tea Shares:—The volume of business was very much restricted though prices were maintained. Sellers are reluctant to part with their holdings in expectation of better prices.

Banks:—There is very little change in this section, prices more or less unchanged Imperial Bank F. P. and Contributories are quoted at 1188 and 371 respectively. Centrals are quoted at 29/4.

Govt. Securities:—The deflation by the Currency Department are further responsible for the tightness in the money market. Many adverse factors operated to bring selling pressure on the securities the result being easy prices for all securities.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron & Steel were a steady feature and improved to Rs. 11/8. Indian Standard Wagon had buyers at 20/8x. d. Burn & Co., were steady at 284. Madan Theatres were easy at Rs. 5/4 Burma Finance were asked at Rs 6/8 and Burma Corporation continued in demand at Rs. 10 while sellers were asking higher prices.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. f. Calcutta.—	
June, per cwt	16/4.1/2
July/Sept. per cwt	16/3
Oct/Dec per cwt.	16/4.1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt	16/4-3/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	16/5.1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/7.3/4 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7.3/4 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/8 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 23

Silver—Market quiet.	
Spot	26.1/8
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 23.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/1/11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 23.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3.3/4 p. c
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4.1/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4.3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 p. c.

COFFEE.

New York, May 23.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 15.1/6

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 24

Yesterday London Silver quotations ruled unchanged. New York silver closed 56 1/2 cent. Shanghai Exchange is said to be 2.6 7/8. Tenders against Vaishakh have been well taken care of. To-day the local market ruled rather quiet after opening for Jaishta at 5 9/5 on little long liquidation. At the decline there was the little improvement in enquiry and prices recovered. Closing prices were as under:—

Ready Silver	59 4 0
Jaishta	59 6 0
Ashadh	59 8 0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 24

The market is quiet but steady.

Bar Gold Spot	21 9 6
Jaishta	21 9 0
Ashadh	21 9 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 24

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 88.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/5.
Tone of Exchange.—Very steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 24.

3 months London discounts 41/8 per cent.

6 months London discounts 41/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24

The Government securities market ruled rather dull and lifless with operaions mostly confined among jobbers. Dealings started in 3 1/2 per cent paper at Rs. 78 and prices declined one anna on little realizing.

Later on the market ruled quiet and prices ruled practically unchanged.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs 77/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.

Tone of market.—Forward Delivery 15 June 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/0/6 1945/55 Rs. 108.
Quiet but steady.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Remittance during the work ending 21st May, 1927:—Sterling purchased in India 500,000; Sterling taken over in London, Nil; Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, Nil; Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury, Nil; Council Bills, Nil; Total 500,000.

Total Remittance from 1st April 1927, to 21st May, 1927:—Sterline purchased in India, 845,000; Sterling taken over in London, Nil; Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, 4,000,000; Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury, Nil; Council Bills, Nil; Total 4,865,000.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 24

The Linseed market ruled rather quiet and wheat is steady with a moderate demand.

Linseed May	11 3 3
Linseed Sept.	11 9 6
Wheat May	7 14 9
Wheat Sept	8 0 9
Wheat white 70-30	7 10 0
Wheats white Delhi	7 14 6
Wheat white September	8 0 6
Linseed bold brown	11 1 0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11 5 0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12 5 0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12 5 0
Gingellyseed bold white	17 4 0
Poppyseed white	17 8 0
Castorseed	10 3 0
Cottonseed	4 13 0
Groundnuts	12 14 0
Mowraseed	7 10 0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	23 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	26 0 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle").
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 22

Wheat Har	4 8 9
Wheat Bhadan	4 11 3
Wheat Asuj	4 13 9
Gram Jth	3 11 6
Gram Har	3 13 0
Gram Asuj	4 0 6
Barley Jeth	3 6 3
Barley Asuj	3 10 9
Rapeseed Jeth	7 9 9
Rapeseed Bhadan	8 3 3
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 5 6

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 5 0 0
Barley	3 6 6
Gram	3 13 0 to 3 14 0
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 6 0
Cottonseeds	4 1 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	5,000 mds.
Gram	2,000 mds.
Barley	700 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 24

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 23rd inst.

Wheat	18,222 cwts.
Linseed	27,191 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,001 ,,
Gingellyseed	96 ,,
Poppyseed	2,945 ,,
Groundnuts	3,990 ,,
Castorseed	10,339 ,,
Rice	3,370 ,,
Myrabollams	5,944 ,,
Cottonseed	31,658 ,,
Gram	3,643 ,,
Joowar	1,179 ,,
Barley	642 ,,
Bajree	958 ,,
Coal	3,568 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, May 24.

Complied in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipts of Mail).

Week ending 20th May 1927.

Brought into Sight this week 137, this season 18,275, last season 15,636.

Receipts at U. S. Ports this week 74, this season 12,576, last season 9,267.

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

To Great Britain this week 32, this seoson 2,128, last season 2,115.

To Continent this week 90, this season 5,897, last season 3,972.

To Japan, Canada &c. this week 6, this season 1,837, last season 1,317.

Total this week 128, this season 10,172, last season 7,404.

World's Spinners Taking of American this week 315, this season 15,397, last season 13,257.

DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.

Great Britain (All konds) this week 60, this season 2,566, last season 2,628.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Stocks at American Ports this season 1,728, last season 855.

Stocks at American Interior Towns this season 709, last season 1,344.

Stocks in Great Britain and Continent this season 2,742, last season 1,320.

Total this season 5,179, last season 3,519.

Last week this season 5,358, last season 3,711.

Difference on week this season —179, last season —192.

Stocks of Cotton in Great Britain All kinds this season 1,551, last season 937.

Exports of American Cotton to India this week nil, last week 25,400.

Total shipped so far this season this week 2,71,200, last week 2,71,200.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 24.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Maket has also ruled steady to-day and Java Sugar Forward Prices record a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.

Jamnagar C I F:—
Shipment June Sh. 16/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/11 per cwt F B H.

B R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Unwanted rains in Central Belt. Drought in West Texas. Futures 25 to 38 points higher. Spot Advanced 39 points to 16.60c.

LOCAL.—Narrow but steady. Some liquidation closed quiet.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables to-day:—

N. Y.—July Highest 16.45 (at about the close) lowest 16.19 (12.24 p.m.)

New York Cotton Market will be closed on Saturday the 28th Monday the 30th inst.

Liverpool 9.25 a.m. General rains Central Belt and Arkanas. Entire Belt cloudy, slightly cooler.

Liverpool 8-40 p.m. Market advanced on further rains Arkansas. Dought continues in West Texas.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co' report:—

The American Markets yesterday showed a further sharp advance, due to continued unfavourable weather reports. A reaction is overdue and we continue to advise taking profit on "Longs" with a view to replacing same on breaks.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friend Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

Unfavourable weather restrains selling. Demand i sincreasing.

Messrs. Drennan and Co have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (4-35 P.M.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Steady at the advance. Sentiment is bullish, no new feature. Think confidence is increasing."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:—

General Rains Central States. Drought West Texas serious. Advise purchases.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and prices improved about 14 points. At this local there was some profit-taking by bulls and prices reacted about 10 points. Reports of further rains in Arkansas induced large speculative buying in conjunction with trade demand prices rose by the close for future contracts from 25 to 38 points. Spot cotton ruled firm and prices advanced 30 points to 16.60c. New Orleans spot closed at an advance of 17 points to 16.17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened 5 points higher and ruled quiet but steady. Later on the market displayed firm tone with general buying. Prices at the close were 11 to 6 points higher. Spot Cotton was dear by 5 points to 8.04d. per lb.

As observed in our yesterday's report unfavourable crop prospects continue for the growing crop. General rains have fallen in Arkansas and Central Belt wher9e dry weather is needed. No rain is reported from West Texas where drought continues. Unless we have beneficial rains in the West Texas, we believe prices are likely to attain further high level.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 24

Following a rise of 25 to 38 points in New York futures market, to-day the local forward market opened for July August delivery and Rs. 338. There was some buying by Commission houses which supplied profit taking. As soon as the buying was over. The market ruled flat. Opening Liverpool advices sustained local prices and reports of little weakness in later Liverpool cables, caused a quiet feeling in the Market. The close at the Marwari Bazar session was as under:—

Broach Apl/May	330	331/8	329/8	331
July/Aug	338	338/8	335/12	335/12
Apl/May (1928)	337	337	336	336
Oomra May	316	320	316	319
July	322	322/8	321	321
Dec/Jan	323	323	320	321
Bengal May	304	304	299/8	299/8
Dec/Jan	289	239	283	286

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 24

Liverpool cables were disappointing. There was not much business except some liquidation. Prices ruled rather easy and the market closed quiet.

Broach Apl/May	328	328/8	328	328
July/Aug	331	335/4	334	334/8
Apl/May (1928)	334	335/8	334	335/8
Oomra May	317	318	317	318
July	319	319/8	318/8	318/8
Dec/Jan	319	319/8	318/8	318/8
Bengal May	300	301	300	301
Dec/Jan	287	287	286	286

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 24

Sampin market closed this morning quiet but steady as under:—

	Yen
May	217.90+.3.90
August	226,20+.2.10
November	228.80+.0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 24

The East India Cotton Association.

Bengal May	299
Bengal Dec/Jan	284
Broach Apl/May (1927)	329
Broach July/Aug	336
Broach Apl/May (1928)	336
Oomra May	319
Oomra July.	321
Oomra Dec/Jan	321

Bengal	312	306	299	291
S./P.	308	302	295	287
Rajputana	311	305	298	290
Broach	341	337	331	
Dharwar	350	345	340	
P./A.	358	346	339	332
Kadi	348	345	340	
Dholera	344	341	336	
Kaia	343	340	335	
Surat	382	379	376	
Navsari	397	394	391	
Oomra	332	328	324	318
C. P. 1	344	340	336	330
C. P. 2	338	334	330	324
Khandesh	326	322	318	312
Muthia	324	320	316	310

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24

		Ready Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G. 310
,,	Fine ,,	305/7
,,	F.G. ,,	300/2
Sindh-Punjab	Fine ,,	305
,,	F.G ,,	300
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G. 325/30
Nagpur	,,	325/30
Yeotmal	,,	302/27
Arvi	,,	325/27
Amraoti	,,	318/20
Khamgaon-Akola	,, ,,	316/20
Mulkapur	,, ,,	310/15
Khandesh	,, ,,	310/15
Muthia	Fine ,,	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality ,,	315/25
Purna	Average ,,	310/15
Parbhani/Sailu	,, ,,	310/15
Indore/Ujjain	,, ,,	315/:0
Burwah Sanavad		315/20

Broach Fine M.G. ,, 338/42 +7 May
WesternsGoodMG 315/20 May June+11
Cambodia Fine F G 370/80
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 337/40
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/45 May June+25
Dhollera 325/30 May June+6
Kadi/Viramgam 327/30

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 24
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,10,604	2,88,458
Central India	577	2,79,060	3,57,538
Barsi and Nagar	116	1,90,197	2,08,894
Hyderabad-Gaorani	116	67,080	72,804
Berar	292	553719	466003
Central Provinces	16	2,25,558	2,40,372
Total Oomras..	1117	16,26 518	16,34,069
Dholera	1653	1,49,142	2,41,210
N.W. Provinces ..	85	55,499	1,27,976
Rajputana ..	374	48,501	98,132
Sind-Punjab ..		1,13,527	284,409
Broach	19,22	2,16,962	3,10,564
Coompta & Dharwar	474	87,392	89,431
Westerns-Northerns	200	39,949	61,265
Cocoanada ..		403	1,966
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		16,127	29,826
Persian		3,978	3,818
American.. ..		2,08,902	12,376
Egyptian and African		62,542	56,972
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		51	3,147
Total		5,825 26,29,493	29,55,961

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,85	2,85,290	4,61,225
Japan & China	5,000	12,43,209	14,93,113
Coast Ports ..	200	18,280	21,640
Up-country by Rail		94,766	69,617
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		11,499	25,486
Total	5585	16,53,514	20,71,081

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 24.

100	Toyo	Nagar	314
100	Ozu Burein	Shegaon	321
100	Do.	Pandurna	329
100	Dawn Mills	Upland	334
100	N. Nagshi	Bijapur	318
54	S. Joovarmal	Aurangabad	321
100	Do.	Amraoti	326
100	Do.	Dhulia	320
100	K. Vishram	S. America	325
100	N. Fatehally	Veraval	290
100	E. Tulsidas	Miyagam	341
100	Vardhman	Nanded	325
100	N. Damji	Bijapur	318

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, May 24

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady with prices showing small change in with previous close. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 947/8 and declined to 945 on profit taking but again improved towards the close. Fazal opened steady at 951/8 and hardened to 955 before the close on better enquiry. Pearls were steady at opening being quoted at 627/8 but declined to 621/4 on profit taking.

Tata Iron shares had a better enquiry and Defferds were in moderate demand.

The market does not display any new feature and prices are fluctuating within a narrow compass. The prevailing opinion is developing against any advance in the near future owing to light condition of the money market.

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	4	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	26	
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	206	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	177	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	600	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	19 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87½	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	595	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	212	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	17	1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1085	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	567	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	547	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	720	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	b	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	306	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	698	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	210	Pre.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6 12	6
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	93	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	212	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter ..			5	12
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..	7	12
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	21	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	943	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	315	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	445	
Central India O.	100	16	537	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	..	..	161	4
Mill	100	65	156	4
Crescent ..	100	4	233	12
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	290	
David	500	..	275	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1. 2	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	308	12
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	150	0
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	26	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	953	12
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	138	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	248	12
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	396	4
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1190	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	8	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	143	12
Madras United ..	250	15	507	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	385	
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	621	4
Poenix	100	10	430	
Premier..	100	..	12	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	850	
Simplex	100	..	200	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	33	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		535	
Swan	00	..	165	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	196	4
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	695	
Western India Spng, ..	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			425	
Bombay Cotton			350	
Bombay Dyeing	947 8	947 8	945	947 8
Century ..	448 12	448 12	445	445
Central India	510	540	537 8	537 8
Colaba Land				160
Crescent	237 8	237 8	233 12	233 12
Edward Sassoon		8		150
Fazulbhoy	957 8	957	953 12	953 12
Finlays				157 8
Globe				46 4
Gokak				138 12
Indian Bleaching..				248 12
Indore Malwa				396 4
Kohinoor				1190
Madhowjee				143 12
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				100
Mysore				120
New Great				345
Pearl ..	626 4	627 8	621 4	621 4
Pabany				308 12
Phoenix				430
Simplex				200
Swadeshi				533 12
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mills				110
Govt. paper 2½ per cent.			78 1	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107	15

Nihal Singh Langri, who was arrested on May 20 on a charge of carrying a kirpan, three feet long, has been released on bail by the City Magistrate, Delhi.—Free Press.

The sixth session of the United Provinces Postal and R. M. S. Conference opened at Gonda on Monday when messages of sympathy from the Governor, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and prominent legislators were read.—A. P.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE"
PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 26.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, Attached Section vs. Swiss, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 27.

M. A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, Customs vs. Telegraphs, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 28.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League, 1st Division, Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay Arrl.	(Colaba) Depart.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.35	21.05
Delhi Express z	6.20	21.25
—Express	19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	AArr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail	07.00	15.00
Madras Mail z	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow. Express	08.45	21.00
Poona Mail	11.30	15.15
Poona Express	12.45	14.15
Calcutta Mail	15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express	16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail	16.50	12.45
Poona Express	19.45	07.45
Madras Express	21.15	07.15

FAREWELL TO COL. PAYMASTER.

A farewell reception to Col. B. B. Paymaster will be held on Saturday (29th instant) at 5-30 p.m. at Rugby Park, Matheran, when Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola will preside.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the above Institute will be held on Saturday 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. at the Insituate office (Temple of Co-operation).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day Wednesday, the 25th instant from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Mongolia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesy, the 25th instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Malaria" to-morrow (Thursday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in Arabs' Wadi at Arabs'-Lane, Grant Road. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a mass meeting of the Railway Employees will be held at Lower Parel Opp. B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. to discuss the General grievances, as Carriage Building Shop, Parel Running Shed from Wagon Shop, etc., and also to discuss regarding recognition.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Indo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 18th current and is due here on 31st May.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The Clan line s.s. "Mackenzie" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta evening of 21st instant.

The Clan line s.s. "Maevicar" left Liverpool on 21st evening..

MEDICAL MISSION FOR CHINA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

The General Secretary Hindustani Seva Dal writes fro Congress House, Bombay.

"Candidates for the Medical Mission and Ambulance Corps that is to be sent by the Hindustani Sevi Dal to China should specifically state in their application the exact age and their educational qualification. The application should be accompanied with two certificates from public bodies or responsible persons about the general conduct and behaviour of the Candidate. The applicants should be amenable to strict discipline and should be ready to devote at least a year, if not more, for the mission. The Selection Committee of the Dal will not take any application into consideration unless it furnishes all the information asked for.

Many applications have so far been received. To give an opportunity to the best we are urging all those who are anxious to go to serve the Chinese to hasten and write to us. Applications shall be received until the evening of June 10th.

Since our Mission is of a philanthropic nature Candidates are expected to work voluntarily.

CONDITIONS IN THE HEDJAZ

CONVENIENCE FOR PILGRIMS

Mr. F. A. Kazee, writes from Jeddah, in a letter to a friend as follows about the present condition of Hedjaz.

Leaving the political affairs aside, I should assure you that there is no harm to a Hajee coming to this country. Firstly, there is general peace all over the Hedjaz. A Hajee is free to travel all over the country without the least handrance from Government. The arrangements for the convenience of Hajees are on much more improved basis than in the time of the old Government. The safety of Medina roads surpasses all. Now a Hajee can travel all alone day or night without the least fear of being looted or killed. The Caravan Beduins and Beduins of the Highway, who in the time of late Government were like bloodhounds and always looked for the chance, to plunder Hajees have now become as poor and timid as rabbits.

MOTOR SERVICE.

Motor service between Jeddah and Mecca is in existence. Last year there was only one Motor Company which having few cars, was charging extra ordinary rates and out of thousands of Hajees only a few used to manage to book their passages and that even through great influence only. Now many other Companies have been floated and many cars are put in service. Jeddah Mecca single fare is £1 (one pound sterling) per head excluding two Majidies approximately equivalent to Rs. 2-13 (rupees two and thirteen annas), charged by the local Government as toll tax. There is no general motor service for Medina, but one could travel by motor on obtaining special sanction from the Government which is hardly granted to anyone. Besides, it is too costly and, therefore, only a few pilgrims of very high means could manage to take advantage of it.

"MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW ROLE."

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—I had perused with not a little interest the article of Mr. Tairsee in your issues of Sunday and Monday last. Since then I have also come across the fulmination Mr. B. F. Bharucha in this connection. I also recollect the days when these two gentlemen associated their names together on almost all such occasions of importance, such as the Id, Mohurrum, &c. in exhorting people to unity by subscribing their signatures together in the "Chronicle" under "Id Mubarrak," "Alla-O-Akbar" &c., so that when one finds these two bed-fellows in opposite camps, as it were, of thought on a matter of such grave importance as the one under consideration, one is inclined to conclude that there must be something fundamentally wrong somewhere. But it may be futile to examine and try to probe into where the hitch lies. I shall, therefore, merely confine myself to saying what suggests to my mind in this respect. We are all, indeed, indebted to Mr. Horniman for what he did in the past and may be doing now and hereafter in our country's struggle for freedom from the shackles which his countrymen have put round our necks. This is all beyond dispute. It must, at the same time, be admitted also that there is a school of thought in the country that is of the views and opinions advocated and voiced by Mr. Horniman's organ; but, after admitting that much, I believe, it is only fair to add that, because that is so, it does not mean that that is the only school of thought that exists in this country, or that it is the only school of thought that must always be permitted not only to have its say, but to prevail. In fact, in every country there are various schools of thought, not only in the matter of its politics, but of religion ethics, etc. Such being the case, and if this much is conceded, I believe the questions which Mr. Bharucha asks in his letter are somewhat out of tune, and the attitude he takes up in this connection is not for that reason justifiable.

Then, of course, there is the question of the snub that he seems to be desirous of administering you personally for your having mustered courage enough in permitting Mr. Tairsee's letter to appear in print in your paper. I believe Mr. Bharucha would have done well not to have gone so far, looking at the several aspects of the matter. But now that it has been done, it is not probably out of place to ask who is to blame? Perhaps. Mr. Bharucha will remember the light and ridiculous vein in which the "Hors D'oeuvre" column is being daily dressed and served by your morning contemporary of Dalal Street, to the amusement of some and the amazement of others, in which members of the journalistic profession are calmly compared to giraffes, buffaloes, sheep, and what not! Again, Mr. Bharucha must be remembering how no opportunity had been lost in these very columns, and in other places to belittle the "Chronicle," minimise its importance and throw dust at its name.

Thanking you in anticipation. Yours &c.

VERBUM SATIS SAPIENTI.

Bombay, May 21.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Sams, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is likely to leave Simla on a monsoon tour, after both conferences are over.

"The Hindu" understands that the Maharaja of Pithapuram will be appointed Pro.-Chancellor of the Andhra University in place of the Maharaja of Bobbili, deceased.

GOVT. AND PLAINTIFF'S COSTS.

MR. NARIMAN MAINTAINS THAT HE IS CORRECT.

MAGISTRATE DISAGREES WITH DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Further hearing in the Nariman-Harvey case was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday mornin. The Court room was as usual crowded by visitors and lawyers.

GOVT.'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

Before the cross-examination of Mr. Harvey, the complainant was resumed, Mr. Velinkar, counsel for the complainant said that Mr. Nariman's statement before the Court on Monday alleging that the General Member had said in the Council that the Government were prepared to spend to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs on the prosecution in order to rum their political opponent was not correct, according to the official copy of the interpellations. He produced the copy in which reference to the question was made in reply to a question by Mr. Amritlal Seth who asked whether Government had any idea as to what they were going to spend after the prosecution whether Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 5 or 10 lakhs. In reply the General Member had said that the total cost would depend upon the length of the case. Mr. Seth had asked a supplementary question inquiring whether there was any limit to the expenditure and the General Member's reply was that the Government would go as far as the rules permitted.

"It is evident from this," continued Mr. Velinkar, "that Mr. Nariman's statement was entirely incorrect." He inquired whether Mr. Nariman was prepared to withdraw it.

Mr. Nariman said that he maintained his view of the previous day and that he was quite correct .He was glad that Mr. Velinkar had once for all proved that he was there for the Government although he had been telling the Court all along that he was not for Government.

The Magistrate held that Mr. Velinkar was quite right in bringing the matter to his notice.

Mr. Nariman contended that his statement was not incorrect. The General Member's reply was quite vague and he now found that the Government were prepared to spend Rs. 10 lakhs if the rules permitted them to do so. He maintained that the attitude taken up by Government was to ruin a critic who made them uncomfortable.

The Magistrate did not think that Mr. Nariman was right in taking such a view.

Mr. Nariman was of opinion that one could understand it according to the construction he might put on the language.

The Magistrate: The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir only says that the cost of the case depended upon the length of the proceedings.

Mr. Nariman: But in cases of this kind Government always limits the costs to provide for the amount in the budget. In fact the Government only sanctions for prosecution and never sanctions any costs for the same while this has been made a special case and the Government are financing it.

The Magistrate was, however, of opinion that Mr. Nariman's statement was not correct.

Mr. Nariman said that as he said before it was a matter of opinion. The matter was between him and the General Member and counsel for the complainant had no right or reason to defend the General Member.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. HARVEY.

The cross-examination of Mr. Harvey was then resumed.

Mr. Harvey at the outset said that he had brought almost all the documents required by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman: I said yesterday, Mr. Harvey, that compensation to which the contractors namely the Ferro Concrete Co. were not entitled was granted by the Department?

Mr. Harvey: They were entitled to it.

Mr. Nariman: How were they? According to the contract conditions the Development Department had every right to terminate it?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And yet you recommended payment of the compensation?

Mr. Harvey: Yes on considerations of equity and fair play.

The Magistrate said that the responsibility of deciding it was that of the General Member.

Mr. Nariman said that the General Member will also have his say at the proper time.

Mr. Nariman: You paid for a set of centerings?

Mr. Harvey: I have already explained it yesterday.

Mr. Nariman: Can't you explain it today?

Mr. Velinkar: Why? Why should he?

The Magistrate: Why do you want it again, Mr. Nariman? Mr. Harvey has already explained it.

Mr. Nariman: Was a set of separate centering prepared for the four chawls which were not erected?

Mr. Harvey: In all there were five sets of centerings for 16 chawls.

Mr. Nariman: When you passed the scheme you saw that there was an excess of centerings?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And you paid for the excess?

Mr. Harvey: No. We did not.

Mr. Nariman: Then what did you pay for?

Mr. Harvey: For the loss sustained by the contractors.

Mr. Nariman: What was the total amount paid to the Ferrow Concrete Co. per chawl?

Mr. Harvey: Rs. 34,000.

Mr. Nariman: Have you heard of Marsland Price and Co.?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The contract for 16 chawls was the first given to Ferrow Concrete Co.?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Had they any contract before that?

Mr. Harvey: None to my knowledge.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDER.

Continuing Mr. Harvey said that before accepting any tender they were required to inquire into the past experience and financial status of the tenderer. In his opinion Mr. Carvello of the Ferrow Concrete Co. had got sufficient experience and the Company's finanves were good enough. Witness agreed that the tender of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. was the lowest but it was not accepted because they wanted more time for construction work and time of very great importance in that work.

Mr. Nariman: You knew that Marsland Company was an Indian firm?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You would have accepted Marsland Price's tender if Mr. Carvello had joined that firm?

Mr .Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that Big and magnificent buildings like the Bombay House, C. J. Hall, etc., were constructed by Marslands?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question on the ground that it was irrelevant. The objection was upheld.

Mr. Nariman: You rejected the tenders of Ahmed and Chhotani also?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. I did.

Witness said that he had been asked by the Secretary of the Department to submit a report as to why he did not accept the lowest tenders and that report was forwarded to the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Nariman then referred to the resignation of Major Parcell and asked the Public Prosecutor to produce the letter of resignation.

Mr. Harvey: The matter concerns the Government of India.

Mr. Nariman (to Mr. Harvey): Can you not give me the date of the resignation?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: Did then General Member —Sir Chimanlal Setalvad—make any remarks about the contract given to Major Parcell?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know.

Witness continuing said that he did not know whether the General Member had objected to the contract being given to Major Parcell but Hamid had recommended the cancellation of the contract when witness was on leave in 1923. There was a friction between witness's subordinates, and the Major but it had nothing to do with Gaya's contract.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Saturday.

SUB-ASST. SURGEONS' GRIEVANCES.

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

A deputation headed by Dr. Joseph Benjamin, President of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association, and consisting of Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarjurasad, general secretar Rai Saheb Dr. Narman, President of the Rajputana Branch, Dr. Bhatnagar, Provincial Secretary, and Dr. Govindlal waited upon Mr. Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-Geneeral in Rajputana yesterday at Mount Abu, in order to lay before him the grivances of Rajputana sub-Asst. Sergeons. Mr. Reynolds assured them that their case was strong and that he would write to the Government of India, with whom the decision rested.—A. P.

FOOT BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

"TIMES OF INDIA" BEAT CUSTOMS.

In the second match of the season the "Times of India" met and beat the Customs by two goals yesterday. There was a good crowd on the Cooperage and each team had its supporters, but the Standard of football was not very high and there were many dull moments. The pressmen were the better lot as a team and they fully deserved their victory but the Customs were unlucky not to score. Several times they swept down in sudden raids and it was only the steadiness of the backs and the alertness of Blake the goalie that kept their charge intact.

The "Times" began well and did all the scoring in the opening half. Their forwards combined well though Leech in the inside left position was the weak spot. Bagrie was doing some good work and Powell his winger gave him solid support. The first goal came as the result of a penalty kick awarded for a foul against a Custom's defender, Crawley converting. Before the interval Powell added a second goal. Desultory play marked the second half, with smart movements now and then interrupting the general trend of the game. Both goals experienced anxious moments but Crisp and Blake were wide awake and they invariably cleared their lines. Heppolete the Customs centre half was the best player on the field and working hard he made many good openings which however were not availed of. The final whistle found the pressmen still leading.

"Times of India" ..... 2 goals.

Customs ..... Nil.

"Times of India":—Blake; Crawley and Lynn, Cornford, Tims and Turner; Powell, Bagree, Marner, Leach and Jackson.

Customs:—Crisp; Potts and Cowton; Gerard, Heppolet and Taylor; Wright, Michael, Fidgett, Thornber and Hierleyhey.

Referee: Mr. Wozencroft.

FATAL CULVERT COLLAPSE

TWO DEAD AND ONE CRIPPLED

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

A serious accident occurred on the Ahmedabad Bala Road, ten miles from Ahmedabad yesterday, afternoon, when a masonary culvert suddenly collapsed crushing under its debris three coolies. It appears that some four coolies employed on the road for repairs were resting beneath the culvert which was under repairs when it gave way all of a sudden with a heavy crash leaving no time for them to come out. Two persons, one male and the other female, died instantaneously, while the third man was crippled having broken his leg.—Free Press.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH IN ABYSSINIA

ADDIS-ABABA, May 8.

The Maharao at Cutch sailed from Bombay for Abyssinia to enjoy hunting life in the wonderfully beautiful forests of the Hawash basin, Chercher and Arosi mountains.

His Highness arrived with his grand son and the party at Djibouti on 15th of April and was obliged to stay there for five days owing to some disorders in railway line. During his stay at Djibouti he was the guest of Messrs. G. M. Mohamedally & Company.

He took the train from Djibouti to come to Hawash on Wednesday the 20th April and passed one night on the way at Dire-Daoua at the establishment of G. M. Mohamedally & Company. He arrived at Hawash on 22nd of April in the evening, where the representative, Mr. F. M. G. Azad of Messrs. G M. Mohamedally and Co., had specially come from Addis-Ababa to receive him and to make all arrangements for his hunting caravan at Hawash basin.

Sir Geoffrey Archer, the Governor of Sudan, met the Maharao at Hawash and joined the hunting party. They came here by special train on 5th of May at 4-30 p.m. when the railway station was crowded by the members of the British Legation and the British Indian merchants as well as others. The Abyssinian Government had sent its two representatives and some members of the town police to receive the Maharao, who went to the Legation with H. M's. Minister and Sir Archer in the motor car of the Empress, with 12 Abyssinian escorts in a procession.

MAHARAO'S STAY AT ADDIS-ABABA.

The Maharao during his short stay here was very busy in paying visits and receiving Abyssinian and other officials On Thursday morning he saw the Empress and the Regent and was introduced to them by the British Minister. In the afternoon of the same day he visited the Regent at his own palace. At Friday mid noon he attended with the member of the staff of the British Legation the lunch of Messrs. Mohamedally and Company at their premises. Late in the afternoon on Friday the Regent went to see the Maharao at the British Legation and in the evening took dinner there The British Minister arranged a tea party, for Indian and Arab Merchants at the Legation in order to give a chance to them of seeing the Maharao, who was much pleased to talk with them on Saturday morning. The Indian community on Sunday afternoon invited the Maharao and some of the members of the British Legation to a tea party. The Maharao with Sir Archer and the party will leave the place for Modjo Monday the 9th May. From Modjo the party will go to the beautiful mountains of Chercher and Arosi and thence, shooting and hunting, will go to British Somaliland.

COUNTY CRICKET.

HALLOWS' RECORD SCORE OF 233

LONDON, May 23.

The following are the closing scores in county cricket matches which began on Saturday:

Surrey v. Essex:—Surrey 435 for nine and declared (Sandham 230, Ducat fifty, Peach 68, Douglas five for 84). Essex 33 for three.

Lancashire v. Hampshire:—Lancashire 456 for three and declared (Watson 125, Hallows 233 not out) Hampshire 58 for one).

Leicester v. Gloucester:—Leicester 243 (Goddard five for 92) and 212 for four (Shipman 54, Berry 61, Armstrong 62) Gloucester 87 (Skelding five for 32, Geary four for 51).

Derby v. Glamorgan:—Derby 439 (Mercer five for 169). Glamorgan 187 for four (Bates 76, Riches 63).

Notts v. Kent:—Kent 241 and 53 for two. Notts 264.

Northants v. Worcester:—Worcester 188 (Fox 56, Clark five for 50, Jupp five for 75) and 82 for five. Northants 149 (Jupp 72, Hill six for 59).

Sussex v. Somerset:—Sussex 361 (Cook 78, Somerset 148) (Tate six for 65, Wensley four for 68) and, following-on, made 57 for one.

Yorkshire v. Warwick:—Yorkshire 272, Warwick 351, for seven (Parsons 136, Quaife 59).

Middlesex v. New Zealand:—New Zealand 234, and 161 for five (Dnere 53, Page 61, unfinished) Middlesex 290.

HALLOWS' HIGHEST SCORE OF HIS CAREER.

Hallows and Watson obtained the second highest Lancashire first wicket partnership of 260. Hallows put up the highest score of his career and played without blemish hitting 23 times to the boundary. He beat MacLaren's ground record of 204. Sandham played a masterly game and was out at 428 for eight. He was at the wickets for five-and a half hours, and did not give a single chance. His score included one five, 14 fours and 13 threes. A feature of Gloucester's collapse was Sidwell's five catches at the wicket. Parsons (Warwickshire) gave a chance at 61. He was at the wickets for three hours and 45 minutes during which time he hit 14 boundaries.—Reuter's Special Service.

DAVIS CUP.

INDIAN PLAYERS GO TO PARIS.

LONDON, May 24.

Zagreb.—The final two singles in the Davis Cup have been abandnoned owing to rain. The Indian Players have left for Paris where A. H. Fyzee with the Yugo-Slavian player, Dungyersky, competes in the hard court championships, beginning to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY PROBABLES

DONOGHUE TO RIDE VANOC

LONDON, May 24.

The following are the Derby probables with their riders:—Philammon (Carslake), Son and Heir (J. Evans), Apple Cross (Joe Childs), Double Barrel (Jellis), Restigouche (C. Childs), Jackson (A. Burns), Parker (Butchers), Knight of the Grail (Winter), Prester John (Caldwell), Shian Mor (Lane), Birthright (Garnett), Call Boy (Elliott), Sickle (Weston), Hessan (Smirke), Tattoo (Perryman), Benny Boy Second (A. Balding), Hot Night (H. Wragg), Long Knight or Vanoc (Steve Donoghel, Kincardine (H. Beasley), Adam's Apple (J. Leach), Money Maker (Beary).

No jockeys have been selected for: Fourth Hand, Curialis, Oriental Knight and Silverstead.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT RECORD

LONDON, May 24.

Washington.—Geological Survey calculate Capt. Lindbergh's flight at 3,610 miles which is non-step record. Figures will be submitted to the International Air Federation.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

	May 24.
Previous Closing Rate	16.43
To-day's Opening Rate	16.45
Difference	+.02
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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1927.

ORGANISE THE PEASANTS.

It is a tragic irony of our public life that those, who make a boast that they attach the least value to Council work and are even prepared to advocate their total boycott, if possible, have begun to devote their almost exclusive attention to the innocent resolutions of the Congress Working Committee regarding the policy in the Councils and have practically nothing to say about the grievous negligence shown by the A. I. C. C. towards work in the country. It is now being generally conceded on all sides that neither the mere enlisting of Congress members nor the production and consumption of Khaddar would suffice to organise the masses for giving an effective battle to the bureaucracy. Hence it is that the peasants' and workers' programme, which has recently been preached with vigour by Mr. Saklatvala has fired the hearts and stirred the imagination of many young workers and has been practically accepted by many leaders, including the President of the Congress himself, as indispensable for carrying on the fight for freedom.

It is, therefore, unfortunate that the A. I. C. C. has, by accepting the tame resolution on the subject moved by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel bungled the question and disappointed the hopes that had been raised by the effective and practical resolution drafted by the Peasants' and Workers' Party in Bombay. But earnest workers and committees need not wait either for a full-fledged resolution from the top or for more detailed regulations which the Working Committee may not be in a hurry to formulate. For, a sound beginning has already been made in the matter of organising the urban workers and the millions of peasants can easily be organised on practically parallel economic lines. Test Panchayats should be formed without any loss of time in advanced villages not merely as aids to the achievement of the high political goal of Swaraj but more particularly for ventilating their local day-to-day grievances against the Government, landlords and sowcars, and also for ministering to the educational, medical and economic needs of the people. The only agency that exists at present for realising some of these objects is, of course, the co-operative society and it is a thousand pities that Nationalist workers have not yet deliberately decided to avail themselves of this machinery for relieving our debt-ridden peasantry even though they have now got over all their initial scruples regarding working the Councils, the Municipality and the Local Boards. The new Panchayats should aim at either organising a new co-operative society when one does not exist or capturing and enlivening an existing institution for the economic emancipation of the peasants.

Again, such a Panchayat should always as a body represent the general or individual grievances of its members to the landlords—whether Government or private zemindars—in the matter of the rent or assessment, and its revision and collections, suspensions and remissions. There is also the age-old evil of forced labour, which can be most effectively combated by the organised strength of a Panchayat. And there are many other evils that are familiar to all who have worked in the villages. But the Panchayat can do more. It should start or strengthen a village library and reading-room so that in fulness of time it may serve as an intellectual centre and as a people's forum where all new ideas and popular grievances can be daily discussed. The body again should be properly attended to like the mind and a village dispensary, preferably on the indigenous lines, would bring home to the rich and the poor alike the sovereign utility of their village Panchayat. A night class for the adults, and a school for the untouchable children, and careful attention to the sanitary needs of the community could also be usefully provided by a Panchayat, which, we have no doubt, would very soon thoroughly ingratiate itself into the hearts of the people who would tax themselves voluntarily on a graduated scale for enabling it to perform its varied functions. It is vital and serviceable institutions like these that will discipline the people into habits of communal work and will build up their strength for marching at no distant day under the banner of the Congress on the high road to freedom. Earnest and sincere workers may, therefore, be well advised to turn their attention to this most fruitful line of activity, which may usefully engage all the nascent energy of the aspiring youth of the country.

WRONG OUTLOOK.

The publication of the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal to inquire into the present state of discipline in the jails of Bengal and the efficiency of jail officials will cause a wave of bitter resentment not only in Bengal but all over the country, as the Committee has allowed its bureaucratic bias against the political prisoner to obsess its whole outlook in regard to reform in the jail administration. The contemptuous language in which it refers to the detenus and brands these untried men as convicts should not be allowed to go unchallenged and we hope the representatives of the people in the Bengal Legislative Council will take the first opportunity of ascertaining from the Government of that province whether their views in regard to the detenus are the same as those of the Committee. The latter has the temerity to talk about these men who are not allowed to stand a trial in an open court of law, as "political prisoners" and to hold them responsible for "serious interference" with the jail administration, because the "comforts" allowed them disturbed the rigour of the discipline imposed by the jail authorities. "So much is the detenu in a position to harass the jail staff," the Committee says, "that not only does he get every comfort and privilege that is permissible under the rules but disciplinary rules are not infrequently left unenforced." This picture of an overworked, harassed army of jail officials at the mercy of the lordly detenu determined to exact "every comfort and privilege" is in such deplorable contrast with the reality as exhibited in the piteous appeals for ordinary human treatment from many a detenu that only one conclusion can be drawn by the public about the reason why the Committee draws such an egregiously false picture and that is that it is anxious for the sake of discipline to make the detenu's lot still more intolerable.

Equally narrow-minded and vindictive is its view about the political prisoners. What has displeased it most in its inquiries is that in some cases these prisoners were allowed "special consideration by reason of the political nature of their offence or their superior education or social position." The Committee recommends that the lot of the political prisoners should be made, in the interests of discipline again, still more intolerable. They must not be allowed to live in association with other prisoners. By day their punishment must be to find themselves drafted into separate gangs for work, by night they must be confined in solitary cells. These antediluvian ideas of penology, if they find favour with the Government of Bengal, are bound to create still greater discontent against their whole policy of treatment of political prisoners. If they want to conciliate public opinion on the point, they will do well to ask themselves why there should be a class of political prisoners at all convicted under Section 124|A. In a country where the people and their Government are one, there is no need for the existence of such a section. There must exist penal clauses for the conviction of persons guilty of offences against the State leading to violence and murder. But merely to penalise a person for his political opinions and to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment is cruel and barbarous. In no civilised country at present are political offenders of this type made to undergo rigorous imprisonment The one reform in convictions for political offences which this country urgently demands is the repeal of Section 124|A and the abolition of rigorous imprisonment for offences of a political nature. As Mahatma Gandhi said in his brilliant justification of his 'crime' when he himself was charged under Section 124|A, "it was perhaps the Prince among the political sections of the Indian Penal Code designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen." Committees to inquire into the maintenance of discipline in jails in India may make whatever recommendations they like about the personnel of the jail department, but so long as the outlook of the Government in regard to the nature of the treatment to be meted out to political offenders does not change, and so long as Section 124|A is not repealed, the "political convict" is bound to have, from the point of view of the jail authorities, that disquieting influence upon other prisoners, which the Committee found to exist in so much abundance in the Bengal jails.

AWAKENING IN RAJPUTANA.

WORK OF RAJASTHAN SEVASANGHA.

(BY A RAJASTHANEE YOUNGMAN.)

The Rajasthan Seva Sangha of Ajmer is a small institution of workers. It is neither rich in means nor in men. On the contrary, there are not only great obstacles in its way, but it has also been subjected to violent opposition. In spite of the immense odds working against it, the Sangha by its activities and achievements during the last six years of its existence has been able to attract the attention of the country to-wards it, with the result that to-day we find many who are eager to know about its organisation and its method of work. It is in response to this widely felt desire that I have undertaken to put forth all the information in brief about the Sangha in this article.

BIRTH OF THE SANGHA.

Just after the Nagpur Congress the Rajasthan Seva Sangha was brought into existence. Before this institution saw the light of the day, Mr. Pathik was conducting a journal named the "Rajasthan Kesari" to champion the cause of the Indian State subjects. It was then that the need of establishing such an institution was felt, and though handicapped to a certain extent for want of resources, this long-cherished idea materialised when a band of youthful workers readily responded to the call of Mr. Pathik and placed their services ungrudgingly at his disposal.

Right things sometimes come in right moments and the Sangha ere long found that its services were needed. The movement of passive resistance (i.e. the no tax campaign) in Bijolia (Mewar) which was progressing day by day in the face of repression in its full fury for five years, was led single-handed by Mr. Pathik. Naturally when the Sangha came into being the movement came under its charge. Those days also saw the birth of two new movements, the one to secure political rights by the subjects of the Tonk State and the other started by Messrs. Andrews and Stokes in protest against the system of Begar (i.e. forced labour) prevailing in the hills of Simla. This system also reigned supreme in the Indian States. Consequently, the Sangha entered into correspondence with Mr. Andrews and decided to get the problem of Begar in the States included in his programme.

After this the principal workers of the Sangha came to Rajputana. They visited almost every State of Rajputana and Malwa and after finding out the strongholds of the tyranny of Begar collected exhaustive information about it and set about for further enquiry in this connection.

JHIRI DISPUTE.

In the meantime, there arose an armed conflict between the Rajput chieftains of Jhiri and the Dhaulpore State over a dispute regarding the fortress of Jhiri. The Sangha upheld the cause of the Rajputs of Jhiri, as it was found to be just and all possible help was rendered to them. At a time when the Rajput Sabhas were sitting on the fence, watching the situation as disinterested spectators, it was the correspondents of the Sangha who went to the very scene of the battle, sent out correct news and tried to reconcile the warring parties in an amicable and peaceful manner. Meanwhile the head-quarters of the Sangha were shifted from Wardha to Ajmer.

Just after this an extensive and vigorous agitation was started against Begar. The subjects of the Rajasthan States were already burning with discontent with the tyrannies of Begar. This manifested itself in the acute form of passive resistance. In many a State the people refused to yield to Begar and pay unjust taxes, and in many places they even did not care to wait for the help of leaders to guide the mass movements.

PAYENT OF TAXES REFUSED.

In a few months this upheaval spread far and wide. It was not confined to the States of Rajputana and Malwa but penetrated into the corners of Gujerat. Even the illiterate Bhils and peasants joined the movement. More than ten lacs of people refused to pay taxes. Many of the States found themselves on the horns of a dilemma, as it were, and it was but natural, for they were neither prepared to abolish Begar nor did they find themselves capable enough to crush the organised resistance offered by the vast masses. Some of the States however, showed timely tact and wisdom. They abolished Begar and a few unjust taxes. Among such States, which through the efforts of the Sangha abandoned Begar Kotah, Jhalawar and Bharatpore may be mentioned. The Sangha also to the best of its power, tried to keep the movement well in hand, though immense odds were working against it. The States were blindly opposing every activity of the Sangha, the State authorities, taking an undue advantage of the atmosphere of irresponsibility in the administration, tried to coerce the people into submission. The masses, on the other hand, were illiterate and at places violently disposed. There was dearth of money and workers. The educated classes in the States were afraid to talk with the political workers. But the Sangha did not lose heart. Its workers risking their very lives stuck to their posts and played their

(Continued on page 10).

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

WASTEFUL AND UNECONOMIC RAILWAY RATES.

(BY DAVID, S. ERULKER.)

VII.

Taking the case of grain rates (which are chiefly for rice) from Calcutta to Malabar ports, a distance of 1400 miles we find they are as follows:—

From Calcutta to Ernakulam As. 14, 10 per maund.

From Calcutta to Calicut As. 14, 9 per maund.

From Calcutta to Badagara As. 14, 9 per maund.

These rates work out to 127 pie per maund per mile. The railways do not seem to care what rate they get, what discriminations in rates they cause by charging lower rates for longer distances and higher rates for shorter distances. The B.N. & M.S.M. and the S.I. Railways have since 1923 made heavy reductions in rates from Calcutta and from Orissa to Malabar ports, but even then they have quoted lower rates from Calcutta than from Orissa although the distances are short in the latter case than in the former in as much as the rates from Cuttack and Balasore to Malabar ports are Rs. 1-2-9 and Rs. 1-4-2 respectively as against the Calcutta rate of Rs. 0-14-9.

HANDICAPS ON COASTAL TRAFFIC.

As against this, the coastal traffic to the nearest port is usually burdened with the maximum rates plus ordinary and special terminals. For instance when the rice traffic is collected at Cuttack and is sent to Puri to be shipped from there to the coastal ports besides the maximum rates and ordinary terminals an additional special terminal is charged. But when the same traffic is carried from Cuttack and Balasore to the Madras Presidency by the all rail route, then in addition to the specially reduced rates being charged the terminals to all intents and purposes are waived.

With regard to the reductions of rates from Calcutta and the adjoining stations it is to be remarked that these reductions have been made to attract traffic in the direction in which loaded wagons were previously moving in large numbers and are yet moving though in comparatively smaller numbers. The railway once urged that as this meant heavy empty running of return wagons, it did not pay them to encourage coal traffic, but they are acting contrary to this argument in the case of other traffic which might economically be continued to be carried by the sea route. Therefore the railways cannot now urge that the reductions have been made to attract traffic in order to utilise the empty wagons such as was urged by the traffic manager, M. and S.M. Railway before the Acworth Railway Committee when they justified the reduced rates for grain from Madras to Calcutta in order to kill sea competition.

The following will demonstrate how some of these reductions were brought about by the policy of the Government in allowing the East Coast Railway to quote wasteful rates to put up unnecessary competition with the route.

AN EXTRAVAGANT POLICY.

The process of reducing rates from the Northern and the Southern India by the all rail route has been encouraged by the Government allowing the B.N., and the M. and S. M. Railways to compete with the coastal steamers on the East coast of India under special sanctions to quote minimum rates for higher class goods on the same basis as those for the lowest priced commodities. Having got this sanction the railways were encouraged to quote very low rates for the cheaper commodities. This action on the part of the B. N. and M. and S. M. Railways was again seriously reflected upon the rates quoted by other railways, who adjusted their rates on low basis as a result of the reduced rates on the East coast. First the B. N. Ry. and the M. and S. M. Railway started the competition with the coastal steamers and then the other Railways in turn competed with the said two railways and they thereby decreased the

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Begging The Question.

Lord Winterton was as evasive and as insolent as ever in his reply in the Commons on the question of the Bengal detenus yesterday but this habit of always begging the question is hardly likely to help the Under-Secretary of State for India in avoiding further questions on this subject, about which he pretends not to know anything which can really be useful to his interrogators. He was gracious enough to inform them that Mr. Subash Bose owed his release entirely to his weakening health and went on to give the additional annoying information that he could not lay on the table of the House of Commons a formal report about it as it was confidential. But the Radicals in the Commons are interested in the general question of the policy of the Government in regard to the detenus, and this is a subject which Lord Winterton thinks cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by means of questions and answers. That is quite so, particularly when the answers are meant not to answer anything, but why should not his lordship agree, then, to persuade the Baldwin Cabinet to devote a particular day for the purpose?

Divide And Rule.

Mr. U. Nyana, Private Secretary to Rev. U. Ottama, invites attention in a communication sent to us to the mean tactics of divide and rule and of encouragement to "agents provocateurs" which, he alleges, officialdom in Burma employs in order to create a feeling of aversion amongst the Burman masses against the teaching of the great nationalist leader. Wherever Rev. Ottama goes, efforts are made, countenanced and sometimes directly promoted by officials, "to draw away the attention of villagers from him" by holding "pwes" and festivals in the vicinity. These are merry-meetings under official inspiration, we gather, which all loyal Burmese must be making it a point to attend, but the "new tactics" referred to by Mr. Nyana are certainly most execrable. Agents provocateurs visit meetings at nights and harass the assembled people by letting loose their bullocks and creating similar mischief. British Imperialism has evidently even to trouble the poor bullocks in Burma for the maintenance of its prestige.

Easily Remediable.

At the 34th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 5th instant questions of great and particular interest to third class passeners were discussed. The reply of the Railway authorities in regard to the demand for a reduction of rates for suburban travelling was that further reduction would not pay. When the G. I. P. authorities talk of further reduction, they forget that public memory is not so short as to be oblivious of the fact that suburban fares were increased so much at one single pitch that bringing them down slightly again is no reduction. Residential areas are fast developing on the G. I. P. suburban track and if only at Victoria Terminus they have the imagination to attract more traffic by a more generous system of return fares and concessions, they are bound to profit ultimately. As regards the nuisance of hawkers in local trains, the official lament that the passengers are unwilling to come forward and give evidence when the offenders are taken to court is futile because the G. I. P. authorities can themselves remedy the lack of evidence by having for a time a couple of plain clothes men from their staff to watch hawkers at work and then be ready to give evidence.

News Monopoly.

We entirely associate ourselves with the remarks of the "Bengalee" when it says that "if newspapers in India do not always get right news at the right time, they have themselves to thank for it". As the "Bengalee" rightly observes in its condemnation of the indifference of Indian newspapers to this important subject, "if they will encourage a monopoly and discourage all competitions, they cannot expect very much better results than what we get at present from the unaided individual sense of duty of the monopolist". At present that monopolist is *Reuters Limited*, which now controls the *Associated Press of India*. *Reuters Limited* are principally interested in the Eastern News Agency Limited, a concern which comprises the Associated Press of India and the Indian News Agency. The latter is subsidised by the Government of India and it will be interesting to find out exactly how much the Indian taxpayer has to bear to keep this recipient of official favour contented.

Welcome to Mr. Dange.

We welcome back Mr. Dange in our midst. Mr. Dange was most unjustly convicted for the offence, as he said at the Congress House last evening, of being a Communist. Three years of jail life have chastened but not changed him and we wish him success in the work which he loves most and to which he will devote himself with greater zeal, confidence and energy than before—the work of organising the workers for their economic emancipation and for the freedom of their country.

ANGLO-SOVIET RUPTURE.

PREMIER'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OPPOSITION MOTION ON GOVT. POLICY

TO BE DEBATED ON THURSDAY

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Baldwin announced the rupture of the Anglo-Soviet relations.—Reuter

GOVT. TO PUBLISH WHITE PAPER

SOVIETS' ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITIES

RUGBY, May 24.

The Government Statement in the House of Commons to-day regarding the recent police raid on the offices of Areos Limited and the consequences to Anglo-Russian relations arising from it will be made by the Prime Minister and not by the Home Secretary as at first arranged. The speech is expected to cover a wide field and in view of its gravity, the Cabinet considered it appropriate that it should be made by the head of the Government. The Government's policy towards Russia will be debated next Thursday, on the motion put forward by the Opposition and it is understood that Government will at an early date publish a white paper containing much of the information regarding the Soviets' anti-British activities which has come into their possession. The Note which the British Government addressed to the Soviet Government threes months ago concluded with the following passage which has particular interest and importance in view of the statement to be made this evening:—"His Majesty's Government consider it necessary to warn the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the gravest terms that there are limits beyond which it is dangerous to drive British public opinion, and that the continuance of such acts, as are here complained of, must sooner or later render the inevitable abrogation of the Trade Agreement stipulations of which have been so flagrantly violated and even the severance of the ordinary diplomatic relations. His Majesty's Government trust that this protest and warning will be received by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the attention they require and that no further cause of complaint may be given." The conditions include an undertaking by the Soviet Government to refrain from hostile action in Great Britain and from conducting outside of its own borders any propaganda direct or indirect against the institution of British Empire.—B. O. W.

COMPLETE BREAK WITH RUSSIA?

MINISTERS' STATEMENTS' AFTERMATH.

LONDON, May 23.

Reuter's lobby correspondent says it is now an almost universal conviction that the statements of Ministers on 24th May with regard to the Arcos raid will involve a complete break with Russia.—Reuter.

LAST KING OF DELHI

ACCESS TO HIS TOMB

RANGOON HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT

RANGOON, May 24.

A case of considerable interest to Muslim India was decided at the High Court by Mr. Justice Otter.

Mrs. Sarah Dawson sued Princess Rounaq Zamani Begum, a grand daughter of Shah Zafar of Delhi, claiming "inter alia" the possession of the land in Theatre Road, Rangoon, on which graves of the former King and Queen of Delhi are situated.

In the course of a lengthy judgment, his Lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to the exclusive possession of the disputed area subject to the customary right of the defendant herself as descendant of the ex-King of Delhi to have access thereto and perform acts of worship and prayer.

The defendant as a Muslim of this province had no right at all in respect of the disputed or any other land of the plaintiff.

His Lordship had no concern with the general body of Muslims in this province. His Lordship refused to grant an injunction to remove the structure on the grave and thought that in his discretion he might refuse such exceptional remedy. Continued existence of the structure did not constitute additional burden on the plaintiff. The tombs ought to be protected from weather and electric lighting itself was a small matter. As regards other Muslims trespassing into the plaintiff's land, his Lordship doubted if he ought to take that fact into consideration. The plaintiff and the defendant alone were the only parties to this action and the question of the exclusion of the public did not arise. His Lordship did not think that the entrance should be closed, for the defendant had a right of access thereto.

There would be a decree in terms of foregoing; parties to bear their own costs. —Free Press.

DELEGATE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER IN THE RUN!

MADRAS, May 24.

It is persistently rumoured here that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will be nominated as a delegate to the Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva. Sir Ramaswami Iyer was one of India's delegates to Geneva last year.—A. P.

NO MORE ORDERS TO BRITAIN

INSTRUCTION TO LONDON REPRESENTATIVE

LONDON, May 23.

Moscow.—M. Mokoyan the People's Commissar for Trade, has instructed the Soviet trade representative in London to refrain from lodging new orders with British industrialists.—Reuter.

COMRADE DANGE WELCOMED.

TRIBUTE TO HIS SERVICES.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Friends and admirers of Mr. S. A. Dange had assembled in large numbers at the Congress House on Tuesday evening to welcome him back from the prison. The meeting was convened under the joint anspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee and Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided. Mr. Dange was given a rousing ovation when he made his appearance on the dais.

AUSPICIOUS DAY.

Opening the proceedings Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that they had met there on a most auspicious day. The day was, indeed, auspicious owing to several reasons. Mr. Dange was released, Mr. Awari of Nagpur was arrested,—the relations between England and Russia were on the point of breaking and similar incidents had added to the auspiciousness of the occasion. The President then requested Mr. Dange to come forward and lead the youth movement in India.

Mr. S. A. Dange was then profusely garlanded by the President on behalf of various institutions.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee who was then called upon to speak, humorously remarked that it was in the fitness of things that he should follow Comrade Bharucha. They would disagree on many things but perhaps they would agreed in the end. The speaker then related the incidents that had led to Mr. Dange's, imprisonment. He contended that if Mr. Dange was a criminal, of course, according to the viewpoint of bureaucracy, there were many others who could have been charged for the same offence. Mr. Tairsee concluded by wishing Mr. Dange "good health and cheer.

TACTICAL BLUNDER.

In a stirring Marathi speech Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar opined that the Government had committed a tactical blunder in arresting and imprisoning Mr. Dange at a very awkward time. He extolled the splendid services which Mr. Dange had rendered to the cause of India's freedom.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar then read to the audience the congratulatory messages received from several leaders of the Labour movement in India.

GET ON WITH THE JOB.

Mr. Spratt remarked that he was in a very awkward position while speaking on that memorable occasion because it was the Labour Party that was in office when Mr. Dange was put in prison. They had in that party a set of leaders whose business it was to misrepresent the aspirations of the rank and file of British Labour. The speaker whole-heartedly congratulated Comrade Dange. The time had come, he added, when Indians had to get on with their job quickly. England was in a critical position nationally, imperially and internationally. He was glad that Mr. Dange did not belong to the category of amateur politicians.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi said that coming from Andhra Desh he completely associated himself with the reception that was being accorded to Comrade Dange. India wanted thousands of Danges to sacrifice themselves for the cause of freedom. Gaols and gallows should not frighten them in any way. The speaker did not want to fight the bureaucracy on minor issues. He was opposed to the very existence of a foreign Government in India. Finally he requested Mr. Dange to relate some of his pleasant experiences of prison life.

Mr. Vishwanatham from Madras congratulated Comrade Dange on behalf of young men of Madras.

THE SAME OLD DANGE.

In a feeling reply, Mr. Dange humorrously remarked that after three years of jail life he might be expected either to tie his tongue or to slow it down. But he was not going to do anything of that kind. Government might be expecting to have an inkling of what he still felt and thought. He had given his declaration to Government that he was not a Bolshevist. He was merely an Indian Communist. Government had labelled them Bolshevists in order to frighten the honest people away from the real movement. Referring to the Trades Unions and Trades dispute Bill, he said that he welcomed it because it was going to ruin the prestige of Labour officialdom. Mr. Dange then spoke on his future programme of work. He wanted money for organising Indian Labour Party. He was going to join hands with Indian capitalists in order to fight British Imperialism. With a view to destroy a bigger devil he was willing to co-operate with a lesser devil

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

A resolution congratulating the Nagpur Satyagrahis and their valiant leader, Mr. Awari, upon their heroic efforts and requesting the Working Committee to take requisite steps to help the Satyagraha movement, was then unanimously carried. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting terminated.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO MR. DANGE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following message to Mr. S. A. Dange:—

Dear Dange,

I am glad to welcome you back to Bombay. I hope that you will devote your talents and enthusiasm to the signal work that is before us the building up of national self-respect and national self-expression neither of which I think we understand as yet. I know you are deeply interested in labour and hope you will be amongst wise—alas too few—devoted workers who will serve and not exploit the need of the poor. I believe that you will serve in a spirit of true understanding.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU.

MR. S. A. DANGE RELEASED.

BOMBAY, May 24.

Mr. S. A. Dange was released this morning at the Arthur Road Jail at 7 o'clock. A large number of his friends and admirers were present at the gates of the jail to receive him. He was profusely garlanded.

NOT A REAL SOLUTION

MR. JAIRAMDAS ON A. I. C. C'S DECISION

MAHASABHA TO EXPRESS ITS VIEWS

HYDERABAD SINDH, May 23.

Interviewed on the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee regarding the Muslem proposals and the separation of Sindh, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram Member of the Bombay Council representing the non-Muhammadan eastern Sind constituency, said that he did not regard the resolution as a solution of the Hindu-Muslim question. The Hindu Mahasabha at its session at Patna, did not accept the Muslim proposals, which were calculated to strengthen the Muslim position in the Provincial Councils and the Assembly. The Mahasabha asked its Working Committee to appoint a sub-committee to discuss the question with the Muslims and the Congress. But before the sub-committee could even function and despite the non-acceptance of the Muslim proposals by the Mahasabha, the All-India Congress Committee had accepted the proposals. The minor amendments made at the instance of Mr. Jayakar, said Mr. Daulatram, involve no material alteration in the proposals. Muslims insisted on the principle of excessive representation. The Mahasabha did not agree to it, but the Congress Committee had accepteed it. Muslims insisted on the creation of legislatures in the Frontier Province and Baluchistan, and on the separation of Sind, with a view to create Muslim mamjoerities. The Mahasabha did not accept them, but the Congress Committee agreed, only slightly changing the outer form of the proposals. Again the Muslims demanded at least one-third representation in the central legislature. The Mahasabha did not agree, but the Congress Committee decision practically guaranteed it.

DISREGARDED BY A. I. C. C.

This disregard by the All-India Congress Committee of the opinion of the Mahasabha on each important point in the Muslim offer, continued Mr. Daulatram, cannot improve the situation. The All-India Congress Committee does not, of course, speak on behalf of the Hindus. "In my view, the Mahasabha, despite Dr. Moonje's participation in the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee, is still as free to express an opinion on the Bombay proposals as the various provincial Muslim Leagues are despite participation by important Muslim leaders. I would suggest the summoning of an early meeting of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and its Working Committee to consider the situation and discuss the Bombay resolution from the Hindu point of view, as the Khilafat Committee and the Muslim League will consider it from the Muslim point of view. I am the last man to fail to appreciate the desire of Pandit Motilal or Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar to secure a Hindu-Muslim settlement, but I entirely disagree with the Bombay proposals regarding Sind, Baluchistan and the Frontier Province, and I do not believe in the theory of the Hindus always paying the price to Muslims, to make them agree on points of common benefit".—A. P.

DESTRUCTION OF A DIRIGIBLE.

LONDON, May 24.

San Antonio. (Texas).—A non-rigid army dirigible was completely destroyed while attempting to rise. No explosion occurred as the bag was filled with helium, and there were no casualties.—Reuter's Special.

NON-PAYMENT CAMPAIGN AT ALIBAG

DISTRAINT AGAINST A PROMINENT MERCHANT

REVENUE AUTHORITIES BUSY WITH NOTICES

ALIBAG, May 24.

For having failed to pay the increased assessment instalment, there was a distraint at the house of Mr. Deodhar of Rewdanda.

Another distraint was effected at Poyand in the house of Mr. Anaraji Teekchand, foremost merchant of the place.

The revenue authorities have been going about securing notices and distraint proceedings against the defaulters.—Free Press.

FREE STATE PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

KEEN CONTEST FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS

RUGBY, May 24.

The Irish Free State Parliament was dissolved yesterday and a eneral election will take place on June 9th. More than 400 candidates are standing for 152 seats and 8 distinct parties are in the field.—B. O. W.

STONES THROWN AGAIN IN MEETING.

WORK OF "AGENTS PROVOCATEURS"?

NAGPUR, May 24.

Another meeting was held last night under the auspices of the Arms Act Satyagraha Committee. There was a repetition of stone-throwing and the speakers declared that it was the work of "agents provocateurs."

The meeting passed a resolution stating that the attempts to throw meetings into disorder by throwing stones would lead to disorderly behaviour and might tempt the people to violence. The resolution affirmed that in such contingency the responsibility for any outbreak of violence would rest on the police and the authorities.

The meeting was addressed, among others, by Pandit Shukla and Maulana Nizzamuddin, who were released on bail yesterday.

Their case will be taken up to-day. They are charged under Sections 353, I. P. C.—Free Press.

RIVAL CLAIMS OF VICTORIES.

FALL OF PENGPU & ANHWEI.

LONDON, May 24.

Shanghai.—A message from Nanking says that Chiang Kai-Shek claims to have driven back Chang-tsun-Chang to Hsuchowfu after capturing Pengpu and Anhwei. The nationalists also claim to have captured Yangchow opposite Chinkiang from Sun-chuan-Fang, the supporter of Chang-tso-Lin.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF LAWLESS LAW

PRAYER FOR RELEASE OF DETENUS.

MR. GOPALAL GHOSE'S MESSAGE.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

"Subhas stands as the symbol of the chained and suffering youths of Bengal, whose courage, devotion and patriotism are held by our rulers to be a menace of law and order as they understand it. May God endow youths of Bengal with the same gifts which would qualify them for the same martyrdom to which Subhas and his comrades have been subjected" was the message of Mr. Gopalal Ghose, Editor of "A. B. Patrika" to the President of a meeting held at the Albert Hall to offer prayers for Mr. Subhas and other detenus.

Mr. Ghose trusts his humble prayer to the Almighty will be added to those of his countrymen for the "victims of lawless law."—Free Press.

AGONIES OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Prayer was offered in an atmosphere of deep solemnity at a large gathering of citizens of Calcutta at Albert Hall, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee presiding, for speedy recovery of Mr. Subhas and other ailing detenus and their restoration to liberty and service of country. Messuages were sent by prominent men including Mr. Gopallal Ghose, Editor of "A. B. Patrika" and Mr. J. N. Basu, Alderman. The proceedings commenced with invocation by Dr. Sundari Mohan Das President in a short and touching speech said this was not the occasion to express indignation at the treatment being meted out to young men behind prison bars. He prayed to God to give wisdom to Government to change their policy and set at liberty other young men also and make Government feel that such incarcaration was against humanity and statemanship.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal in a solemn prayer hoped God would realise the agonies of Bengal and grant their prayer.—Free Press.

MUGGLERS SHOOT DEAD CAPTAIN

LONDON, May 24.

Singapore.—The Captain of a rubber-smuggling preventing launch was shot dead by Malay rubber smugglers from a captured smuggling craft which the launch was towing to the port.—Reuter's Special.

VICTIMS OF COMMUNAL RIOTS

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 24.

About fifty leading citizens representing all the communities attended a meeting held to-day at the Commissioner's Court to discuss measures for the relief of the sufferers in the recent Lahore disturbances. Mr. Miles Irwing, the Commissioner presided. A resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that steps should be taken to raise a subscription for the relief of families who have lost their breadwinners in the disturbance and the disabled persons. Rajah Narendranath was appointed the President of the Executive Committee A subscription list was opened at the meeting and sums amounting to over Rs. 4,500 were promised. Raja Narendranath, Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas and Dewan Krishna Kishore headed the list with subscription of Rs. 500 each. Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Malik Mahomed Hussain, President, Lahore Municipality subscribed Rs. 200 each.—A.P.

SITE FOR THE CONGRESS SESSION

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

MADRAS, May 24.

The question of a suitable site for holding the next session of the Congress in Madras is still engaging the attention of the Congress Committees. There is strong opinion in favour of holding the session on the Spur Tank grounds. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar on his return from Nandi Hills will call a meeting of the volunteers. The Congress President has invited the help of Northern India volunteers and a strong contingent, it is expected, will arrive in Madras for this year's Congress.

A local daily says that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar before returning to Madras from Nandi Hills will take the advice of Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the controversy now going on between him and certain members of the A. I. C. C.—A.P.

GENERAL AVARI ARRESTED.

PRODUCED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

HARTAL PROCLAIMED IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, May 24.

Mr. Avari the Commander-in-Chief of the Satyagraha Volunteers of Nagpur, who was arrested this morning, was placed before the City Magistrate this afternoon. The case was adjourned till May 30. A general hartal has been called in Nagpur and all shops have been closed. The case against two of Mr. Avari's volunteers was resumed this afternoon and adjourned till to-morrow. As a result of stone throwing at the meeting last night, it appears one man was injured on the forehead.—Free Press.

MR AWARI TO GO ON HUNGER STRIK

NAGPUR, May 24.

Mr. Mancharshaw Awari who was arrested this morning under Section 124A I. P. C. was produced before the City Magistrate who remanded him to jail custody upto 30th instant.

Mr. Awari informed the Associated Press that he would not offer any defence as he was one of the Republicans. In his opinion no Satyagrahi, in connection with defying the Arms Act, should offer any defence. He added that he did not approve the action of putting up defence by those Republicans who were arrested on an alleged charge of obstructing the police in the matter of seizing arms. Mr. Awari further said that he would practise Satyagraha in jail by refusing food from a Government which was not his own. He wished that his movement should be continued in his absence.

Messrs. Nizamuddin, Hiralal and Sarujuprasad who were arrested for obstructing the police from seizing the swords are being defended and the hearing of case has been adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

O OF HEALTH ONLY.

RELEASE OF MR. BOSE.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Commons, Lord Winterton informed the questioners that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose had been released entirely on grounds of health. He had no information regarding the medical report, and even if a formal report had been made it was confidential, and, therefore, he was not prepared to lay it on table.

In reply to another question Lord Winterton said he was not aware of a marked change in the situation regarding terrorist conspiracy in India, and the matter could not be dealt with satisfactorily by means of question and answer.

TRIKERS IN MADRAS

James Hudson put a long question regarding the clash between police and strikers in Madras, on 10th May, whether the officials who had opened fire had been given permission to carry fire arms and use them in this way and whether the police present were also provided with fire arms. Lord Winterton detailed the circumstances of the rioting, and added that no special permission had been given to use firearms. It had evidently been regarded as a matter of necessity. It would not be in the public interest to answer further questions pending the result of the magisterial enquiry in view of the fact that judicial proceedings might follow, but he thought that the staff possessed arms, probably sporting guns, as a result of having taken out licenses.

Another question on same subject elicited a reply that the Government of India had been asked, by the last mail, to forward a copy of the Magisterial report when available.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

Mr. Pethick Lawrence was responsible for three long questions relating to the conditions of postal employees laying special stress on the unhealthy conditions in the Jalpaiguri area.

Lord Winterton said he had no information and pointed out that this was a matter with which the Government of India ordinarily dealt without supervision of the Secretary of State, and as questions about it should be asked and answered in the Assembly it was not in public interest to deal with the matter in the House of Commons and the Assembly.

ALLEGED INCITING OF "COOLIE SEAMEN."

Sir Frederick Hall drew attention to the "activities of Nathalal Jagjivan Upadhyaya, a Bombay Brahmin and a member of the Indian Committee of the Minority Movement who was now in England engaged in fomenting revolutionary plots among "coolie seamen" and asked whether it was proposed to allow him to remain in England.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replied that he was aware of the activities of this person but could not say at present what action it might be found desirable to take.—Reuter.

DEMOLITION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

ALLIED REPRESENTATION TO GERMANY.

LONDON, May 24.

The British, French and American Ambassadors have made friendly representation to Germany concerning the Eastern fortifications which she undertook to destroy, but since the withdrawal of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control she has declined to allow Allied military experts to visit the sites to verify destruction. Her action in this matter is adversely commented in the French press. Britain has adopted the attitude that Germany will be well advised to show good feeling and invite experts to witness what has been done.—Reuter's Special.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 24.

The monsoon continues to be active over the Bay of Bengal, and has caused general rain in Burma, with a few falls in Assam, Bengal and Behar. Thunderstorms are again reported from south of the peninsula. A fresh western disturbance is feebly affecting Baluchistan and conditions are slightly unsettled over north-west India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Victoria Point half; Mergui and Tavoy one; Moulmein one and a half; Rangoon half; Mandalay one and a half; Monywa one; Lashio half; Cherrapunji one; Darjeeling and Mymensingh one and a half; Bogra two; Dinajpur half; Jalpaiguri one; Purnea one and a half; Bangalore three quarters; and Cochin and Salem one and a half.

Forecast: Extension in northeast India and duststorms over plains of north-west India with a few falls of rain along the Western Himilayas.—A. P.

INDO-AFRICAN AGREEMENT

DISSATISFACTION ALLAYED

MAGIC SPELL OF MR. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Cabling from Cape Town, Mr. C. F. Andrews says since the news of Mr. Sastri's appointment as Agent to the Governor-General reached South Africa, dissatisfaction with the Agreement among Indians in the Transvaal and Natal has been greatly allayed.

Dr. Malan's policy is all for conciliation, and, therefore, there is every hope that differences will subside and the Agent General will be given a cordial reception.

"The Hindustan Review" editorially pleads for the cessation of strife on both sides in order to enable a honourable working of the settlement and points out that all fair-minded persons desire that a trial should be made.—Free Press.

ECONOMIC POLICY OF WORLD

EFFECT OF CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

LONDON, May 23.

Geneva.—The Economic Conference came to a close with a lengthy statement by President Theunis who expressed the opinion that resolutions adopted would profoundly influence the future economic policy of the world. President Theunis speech was received with loud and prolonged cheers, all delegates rising in their seats. Previously, a compromise had been reached with regard to the difficulty in respect of the composition of the future economic organisation which should continue the work of the Conference arising from the demand for labour representation in organisation. The Soviet delegate M. Varga, supporting Pugh's resolution said that the Soviet delegates considered that a careful study of the problem of economic relations between the different countries and the Soviet, and the establishment of the principle of co-existence of two economic systems should be of the highest significance to the general economic situation.

The closing sitting of the Economic Conference passed a resolution, firstly, in favour of limitation and reduction of armaments, and, secondly, stressing the importance of renewing world trade. The question of carrying on the work of the Conference was left to the League Council.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM RACAS AVERTED

COMMUNAL TENSION AT RAWALPINDI

RAWALPINDI, May 23.

(Delayed.) Hindu-Muslim fracas was averted last night, by the timely intervention of police at Tawaranwala Bazar where a quarrel took place between a party of Muslims and some Hindus. As fresh trouble was apprehended to-night, the local police made 9 arrests this evening under Section 151 C.P.C., including that of Hariram Kohli Pehlwan. The cause of the quarrel is said to be a young Hindu boy whom some Muslims, it is alleged, wanted to take away. Police pickets remained patrolling the city throughout last night and four Muslims were arrested.

In view of the coming Sikh procession in honour of the martyrdom of Guru Arjandev on June 2, the atmosphere here remains disturbed. The authorities are taking precautions to avoid any clash. Steps are being taken to constitute a permanent board of 15 leading citizens of peace belonging to the three communities to decide all matters likely to create any communal trouble.—A. P.

NOT ARRIVED IN AZORES

SEARCH FOR DE PINEDO

LONDON, May 24.

De Pinedo has not arrived in Azores at 11-30 last night and search for him is proceeding. Lloyds report that a three masted schooner has been sighted at latitude 41|60 longitude 33|39 west steering east towing aeroplane which was apparently marked with tricolour.—Reuter.

"DRIVE OUT THE LEADERS'

MR. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO NON-BRAHMINS

MADRAS, May 24.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu has issued an appeal to the Non-Brahmin party asking them to join the Indian National Congress and drive out the present leaders. Dr. Varadarajulu says that the Madras Swarajists are trying to further Brahmin interests under cover of nationalism and that they are acting against national interests. At this crisis, he says, the Non-Brahmins should join the Congress and bring it under their control and work it for communal as well as national emancipation.—Free Press.

BUREAUCRACY AND GOVERNMENT.

AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

"Is the Bureaucracy synonymous with Government established by law?" was the point that came up for decision at the High Court, before Justices Ghose and Cummiade in an appeal preferred by Mr. Anujacharan Sen Gupta, Editor of "Hindu Sangha," a vernacular weekly, who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of sedition and fined Rs. 250.

In the course of judgment Mr. Justice Ghose said that the offending article on "Running thoughts on Hindu-Muslim Unity" was nothing but a collection of points which ran as follows:—"Bureaucracy through agents, paid and unpaid, are creating bad blood between the two communities." It was argued, observed Mr. Ghose, that the Bureaucracy was not synonymous with Government established by law, and in support of this contention the advocate for appellant desired to refer to the proceedings of the Bengal Council and certain passages in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Their Lordships did not allow to do that, nor did they allow the advocate to enter into any elaborate discussion as to what Bureaucracy might mean in England or other countries. It was sufficient for their Lordships' purpose to state that reading the article as a whole, there could be no manner of doubt that by the use of the word "Bureaucracy" in this article the writer obviously had in his mind Government established by law.

Proceeding Justice Ghose said that they were of opinion that although the appellant was guilty of the offence, it seemed that the matter had been given importance by prosecution having been started, which it did not deserve and Government would have been well-advised in treating it with contempt which it deserved.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence of fine from Rs. 250 to one hundred.—Free Press.

BUILDERS OF MODERN BOMBAY

TRIBUTE TO ANDHARA ACTIVITIES

BOMBAY, May 24.

"The palatial buildings of Bombay, including the Corporation, Harbour and Rajabai Clock Tower are the beautiful handiwork of the Andhras of Kamatipura" observed Mr. M. Annapurniah, member of the All-India Congress Committee, addressing a crowded meeting of the Andhras of Bombay last night.

"The finest Khaddar worn by the most fashionable ladies in Bombay is from the Andhra Desa" was the significant remark of Mr. B. Sambamurthi.

Mr. Annapurniah referred to the part played by the Telugus in the public life of the city for the last 300 years and congratulated the Andhra community on the preservation of their individuality. He invited them to send their representatives to the ensuing Andhra Conference at Anantapur. He paid a tribute to the good work done by Messrs. S. L. Silam and S. K. Poopala in the City Corporation.

WEAR KHADI.

Mr. T. Viswanatham appealed to them to put on Khadi habitually.

Mr. C. N. Rao, the Andhra artist of Bombay, pleaded for greater social intercourse among the Andhras and suggested that fortnightly meetings should be held.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi appealed to the audience not to forget their mother-tongue. He exhorted them above all, not to forget their duty to their Motherland.

Mr. S. K. Poopala, who presided, spoke a few words.

All the Andhra guests were taken over to the Telugu Vyayam Mandir (Gymnasium) where they were much impressed with the interest taken by the members of their community in physical culture.—Free Press.

ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL DURING N. C. O. DAYS

APPLICATION FOR SERVICE REJECTED

GAUHATI, May 24.

His absence from the High School during the Non-co-operation movement has been quoted against Mr. Kartik Chandra Barua, a graduate hailing from the District of Darrang, who applied for a post in the Assam Subordinate Educational Service through Mr. C. S. Denning, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Darrang.

Mr. Denning refused to forward the application with the necessary certificate and returned the application with the remarks: "I am not prepared to grant the usual certificate in your case, because I have ascertained that while you were at Mangaldai High School in 1920-21, you took part in the two strikes and absented yourself from the school during the strikes. Such being the case, I do not think you are a suitable person for an appointment in the Subordinate Educational Service."

The Commissioner of the Division having declined to interfere in the matter it is expected the whole affair will come up before the local council at its July session.—Free Press.

NO ROOM FOR TWO STOCK EXCHANGES IN BOMBAY

N. S. AND S. B. ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION

BOMBAY, May 24.

A representation has been made by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to the Government of Bombay, urging firstly that there is no room for a new stock exchange and secondly making suggestions for the alteration of draft rules of the new exchange with a view to bring them into conformity with the rules of the existing Stock Exchange.

The representation says:

"It is unusual and undesirable to have more than one stock exchange at any place, however the business there might be. Even in London where an enormous business is transacted in stocks and securities of all nations of the world there is only one stock exchange. In New York there are two exchanges, but the Government cannot be unaware that the Consolidated Stock Exchange has already closed its doors. Its fate is now hanging over a committee of inquiry. It would be entirely out of the question to compare Bombay with New York in the matter of the volume of stock exchange business. In Bombay there is not enough 'bona fide' business for even half the number of the members of the present exchange. The Atlay Committee stated as much: "The busines available for the present members, however, does not seem sufficient to provide a living for more than half the members."

Having regard to these facts the representation stated it is the opinion of many businessmen that there is no room for a second stock exchange. The representation points out that in 1919 a second Stock Exchange came into existence which could not succeed though times then were prosperous.

B. S. C. CONTROL ACT.

Now, continues the representation, seeing that the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925, deprives the public of the right to do forward business and finding that it is impossible to indulge in speculation anywhere outside the recognised Stock Exchange without being members thereof. If this cry succeeds, unhealthy speculation would once again be rampant with disastrous consequences to the investing public at large. The Association submitting this representation trusts that Government will carefully consider the necessity and utility or otherwise of a second exchange.

Reviewing the draft rules it is urged that the Atlay Committee's suggestion about the advisability of excluding the public from the market place which is given effect to by the existing Stock Exchange should be enforced in the case of the new stock exchange also.—Free Press.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, has cancelled his proposed tour to Godhra as the Boy Scouts Rally at Godhra has been postponed.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

"INDIA AS SOUND AS BELL."

POTENTIALITIES OF EMPIRE TRADE.

ENGLAND MUST ADAPT TO NEW CONDITIONS.

LONDON, May 23.

Mr. Amery attended a dinner at Brighton to inaugurate the Empire Shopping Week and impress retailers and consumers in a practical form with the potentialities of Empire trade. 500 guests attended, including the High Commissioners. Speeches were made on behalf of Canada, Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland and India.

AS SOUND AS BELL.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy said he thought he could say, without fear of contradiction, that India did not lag behind in supporting trade with Great Britain. "No matter what political differences India may have had in the past with Great Britain, I assure you India at heart is sound as a bell. India shall always remain within the Empire, and if England desires her trade to succeed throughout the Empire she must adapt herself to the new conditions and new ideas."—Reuter.

MYSTERIES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

SAND-FLY INFECTOR OF KALAZAR

CALCUTTA, May 24.

What is described as one of the mysteries of medical science—special conditions under which silver footed sand fly infects human beings with kalazar, is referred to in the annual report of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.

The report states that perhaps the most spectacular discovery that had been made was that a certain kind of sand-fly is likely to be the infector of kalazar. For several years, Dr. Napier had made a close study and by process of induction and exclusion, suspicion fell on two insects and systematic experiments were conducted on these. It was found that the parasite of kalazar developed rapidly in the body of the incriminated sand-fly which led to the suspicion as to connection between the insect and the disease.—Free Press.

DEPUTATION TO FINANCE MEMBER.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S RESPONSE

BOMBAY, May 24.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, it is announced, have responded to the invitation of the Sugar Merchants' Association to join in the deputation to the Finance Member to press for a declaration of policy in regard to the alleged smuggling with Kathiawar ports and to demand widespread inquiry. As already reported, the Deputation will ask why the Finance Member has not followed the assurance given in March in the Assembly with action. The Indian Merchants' Chamber it is stated have requested Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to represent that body in the deputation.—Free Press.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' OPINION

BOMBAY, May 24.

There is neither need nor room for a second stock exchange in Bombay is said to be the opinion resolved upon by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for communication to the Government of Bombay, at a meeting held this evening.

The Committee, it is understood, is in general agreement with the views expressed by the Native Share and Stock-Brokers' Association on the undesirability of a second stock exchange.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. B. G. Horniman has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee of the East Godavari District Conference to preside over the 20th session which will be held at Amalapuram on June 11 and 12.—Free Press.

A Calcutta message says:—"Detenu Narayan Banerjee interned at a village in Sirajganj subdivision, who went on hunger-strike for alleged grievances, broke his fast, after two days, on an assurance of redress".—Free Press.

There is a prospect of the suburbs of Calcutta being lit by electricity in the near future. Several schemes have either been approved by Government or are under consideration.—Free Press.

In view of the large percentage of infant martality, the Government of Bengal are trying to popularise training of dais and several municipalities and district boards have opened training classes under the auspices of Government financial help. The Health Department have also decided to open about fifty centres shortly.—Free Press.

NATIONAL FLAG.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO S. AFRICA.

DEBATE ON SECOND READING OF BILL.

LONDON, May 24.

Cape Town.—In a crowded Assembly, Doctor Malan, Minister of Interior, moved the second reading of the Flag Bill. He emphatically declared that the republican independence of South Africa was dead, and argued that Australia, Canada and New Zealand all had their own national flags, and it would be fatal to South Africa's acceptance of national status if she remained without the national flag. He gladly admitted that the Union Jack stood for constitutional development, but in South Africa it stood for conquest too (loud Ministerial cheers). That made all the difference, as compared with Australia, New Zealand and Canada (uproar). He pointed out the inappropriateness of the inclusion of Republican flags since Republicanism was dead.

WANTED A COMBINATION.

Sir Thomas Smart (South African Party) declared that the national flag must combine the symbols and traditions of both races. He appealed to General Hertzog to drop the Bill until they had a common consent.

Mr. G. A. Hay, Labour Member, Pretoria West) completely dissociated himself from the Government's proposals. He declared General Hertzog missed a great chance of cementing the two races into one great nation.

Colonel Collins (South African Party), speaking on behalf of the Dutch section, declared that no flag would be acceptable unless it included the old Vierkleur. The Union of Vierkleur with the Union Jack would signify continuance of equality adumbrated by General Botha.—Reuter's Special.

A WARM RECEPTION

MORE CONGRATULATIONS TO LINDBERGH.

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—Capt. Lindbergh was evidently embarrassed with the warmth of reception. In his speech he said the Americans felt the loss of M. Nungesser and M. Colt as much as the French, but they still had a little hope they would be found in the wilds of North America or Canada. The company then drank to the toast of Mrs. Lindbergh, the "proudest woman in America." Prominent aviators included M. Bleriot and Capt. Pelletier D'Oisy. A gold medal was awaded to Capt. Lindbergh. The speakers included M. Painleve, who expressed profound admiration of French military aviation for Capt. Lindbergh's exploit.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Herrick, declared that the manifestations of past few days amply proved the continuance of Franco-American friendship. Subsequently Capt. Lindbergh and Mr. Herrick drove to the Ministry of Finance where the Prime Minister warmly congratulated Capt. Lindbergh.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AIRMEN'S EXPLOIT.

ATTEMPT TOSET UP NEW RECORD

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—Atmospheric conditions permitting, the airmen Coste and Rignot, the recent holders of long-distance flying record from Paris to Jask, will set out, to-morrow, flying in the direction of Tokio. They hope to establish a new long-distance record on the first stage, and to reach Tokio in the second.—Reuter's.

CUP WORTH 350,000 FRANCS TO LINDBERGH

A WIDOW'S APPRECIATION

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—On the occasion of the Aero Club of France's reception to Capt. Lindbergh, Madame Deutsch de la Meurthe, widow of the ex-President of the Club, sent the Secretary a cheque for 350,000 francs of which 150,000 were for a cup for Capt. Lindbergh and 100,000 each for Capt. Nungesser's mother and Capt. Coli's children.—Reuter.

COAL TRIMMERS STRIKE WORK

SHIPPING IN NEW CASTLE AT STANDSTILL

LONDON, May 24.

Newcastle (New South Wales).—All shipping here is at standstill as the result of the strike of the coaltrimmers over extra pay for trimming vessels burning benzine.—Reuter.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTIAL DISPUTE.

CLOSE OF PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

BREEZY SCENES IN COURT.

At the adjourned hearing of the suit brought by Mr. J. B. Petit challenging the election of Dr. S.S. Batliwalla as the President of the Corporation, before Mr. Justice Blackwell at High Court yesterday, the cross-examination of Sir Currimbhoy was continued by Mr. Daphtary.

Witness said that he did not hear Mr. Desai, the Secretary rtminding the Chairman to give his casting vote. Witness contradicted the Chairman's statement that he had given the casting vote. He could not suggest any reason why the Chairman should make such a deliberate untrue statement.

Asked by his Lordship, Sir Currimbhoy said he was a little hard of hearing in the right ear, which was nearest to the Chairman when he was seating.

Further replying to Mr. Daptary witness said before the lots were drawn Mr. Chinoy stated to the House that as both the candidates were equally qualified, he found it difficult to choose between them, and that he therefore did not propose to give his casting vote, but would draw lots between them.

At this stage, Mr. Bahadurji put in an authorized plan of the seating arrangements in the Corporation.

MR. TAIRSEE IN THE WITNESS BOX

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, the next witness, examined by Sir Chimanlal, said he was one of the four candidates for the President's election, but withdrew before the balloting began. He occupied his usual seat opposite the Chairman in the third row. After the result of the second ballot was declared, Mr. Chinoy said he would not give his casting vote, but he would draw lots. He did not say "off-hand", nor did he say he would give his casting vote after the lots were drawn. After Mrs. Mackenzie had picked up the envelop containing Dr. Batliwalla's name, the Chairman read out the name and declared him elected. He then vacated the chair in favour of Dr. Batliwalla. There was no noise or cheering at the time.

Mr. Tairsee was then cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary.

The Corporation hall is notoriously bad for hearing?—It is good enough for the purpose. (Laughter.)

Perhaps you have an acute hearing?—Fossibly.

His Lordship asked the same question. The hall is bad for hearing?—It is good enough, excepting for High Court purposes. (Laughter).

His Lordship: There was no noise at the time?—We are supposed not to make noise, but noise always prevails. (Laughter.)

Asked by Mr. Daphtary regarding his position in a photograph, Mr. Tairsee replied: That was for the purpose of the photograph (which was taken before the election). (Laughter).

Everybody wanted to be in focus, and so there was a shuffling of the seats.

To a remark by His Lordship, Mr. Tairsee replied. I would have come out in the photograph in any position, being tall. (Laughter).

His Lordship, after looking at the photograph, said to Mr. Tairsee "It is not complimentary to you (Laughter).

Mr. Tairsee: It should have been better. (Renewed Laughter).

Further questioned by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Tairsee said there was the usual noise and excitement throughout the proceedings. Being seated just opposite the Chairman, he could have heard everything that was said by the Chairman.

Is it not possible that you could have missed something said by the Chairman?—I was near enough to hear everything.

When Counsel pointed out that there was considerable noise, Mr. Tairsee curtly asked: Do you consider me a nature registering noise and silence? (Laughter).

A similar question being asked again, Mr. Tairsee replied lifting his voice: Noise is a relative term. Let us make clear what it means, and then we shall all agree. (Laughter).

Counsel: After Dr. Batliwalla was elected, he was cheered and garlanded?—Yes.

You were watching the garlanding process?—How could I help watching it? It is en event which one can't miss. (Langhter.)

To a question put by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Tairsee replied by a counter-question, whereuon Mr. Justice Blackwell pulled him up saying "It is not for you to ask a question to counsel."

Mr. Tairsee was then re-examined by Sir Chimanlal.

Was there any noise after the voting papers were put in the ballot box?—No, unless somebody wanted up canvass the President. (Laughter.)

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, examined by Sir Chamanlal, said he was sitting third from the chair on the right. When there was a tie, the Chairman was in a difficulty and looked at the witness as an old member for guidance. Witness told him to count again. The counting was done three times with the same result. Witness then suggested to him to draw lots. Which was accordingly done. After the lots were drawn the Chairman merely said "Dr. Batliwalla is elected." He did not say "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla." When the chairman decided to have lots drawn, he did not say he would give his casting vote according to its result.

Mr. Dadachanji was then cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary.

Are you a little hard of hearing?—Yes.

Sir Chimanlal—The election seems to be the cause of woes unnumbered.

Mr. Daphtary—What is your age, Dr.?—66.

Mr. Justice Blackwell (laughing) I was going to ask the witness not to answer the question. Because after all he is not a lady (renewed laughter).

Further questioned, Dr. Dadachanji said there was some noise throughout the proceedings, but when the Chairman rose to speak silence was restored so that what he said could be heard by everybody.

MR. HORNIMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman was the next witness for the plaintiff.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Horniman said he was at present a Member of the Corporation. He had been for many years a Journalist. He was for many years the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, and was now the Editor of the *Indian National Herald*. Before he joined the *Chronicle*, he was connected with the *Statesman* in Calcutta.

Asked about the circumstances relating to the election of the President on 1st April last, Mr. Horniman said that in the second ballot both Mr. Petit and Dr. Batliwalla got 49 votes. At this particular time, witness was sitting next to Mr. Petit who was just opposite the Chairman in the third row.

After the Chairman declared the equality of votes, he said he found it difficult to decide between the two candidates and he was unable to give his casting vote, and that he would therefore ask Mrs. Mackenzie to draw lots. Mrs. Mackenzie having picked up one of the two envelops that were put in the box, Mr. Chinoy opened it, and looking at the slip announced the name of Dr. Batliwalla. There was, thereupon, a great deal of cheering from his friends. The Chairman then said "I, therefore, declared Dr. Batliwalla elected. Mr. Chinoy did not say that he gave his casting vote.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr. Horniman said he was sitting very close to the Chairman, and therefore he had a clear recollection that the Chairman did not say "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla." Nor did the Chairman, at the time of announcing his intention to have lots drawn, declare that he would give his casting vote according to the result of the lot.

His Lordship: If Mr. Chinoy says that he stated he would give his casting vote, are you prepared to contradict him?—Yes. I am prepared to say it is a mistake.

Mr. Horniman was then cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary.

Counsel asked witness what he understood to be the procedure from the Chairman's words.

His Lordship observed that what the witness said or did would be evidence, but not what was in his mind. The question was therefore, ruled out.

Mr. Daphtary: You know why the Chairman was drawing lots?—I can't say what was in his mind. But it appeared to be obvious from what he said that his object in drawing lots was to avoid giving his casting vote.

Might it not be that he drew the lots with a view to help him to give his casting vote?—I can't say.

It is possible you might not have heard a word here or there said by the Chairman?—I don't think so, because there was excitement over the matter and I was listening very carefully to what was going on.

Asked regarding Mr. Murzban's version of Mr. Chinoy's statement, Mr. Horniman replied: Mr. Chinoy said that instead of giving his casting vote, he had decided to draw lots.

In what Mr. Chinoy then stated, there was no mention of his casting vote?—No. He said that he was not going to give his casting vote. I think he said he felt himself unable to give his casting vote.

Did he say "I am unable to give any casting vote off-hand"?—It is improbable unless he said it in a whisper.

If Mr. Chinoy says he said so, are you prepared to contradict it?—I am prepared to deny it. I think the Chairman was mistaken in his recollection.

His Lordship: It is not a thing about which a man can have any doubt?—I should not expect.

His Lordship: You would expect a man like Mr. Chinoy to know perfectly well whether he said so or not?—In my long experience I have known clear-headed men become very confused at times.

His Lordship: You know after the event he may have thought so?

Mr. Horniman: I would have alleged that Mr. Chinoy was doing it deliberately, but for my knowledge that Mr. Chinoy is a very reliable man. Therefore it is that I say that Mr. Chinoy might have been mistaken in his recollection.

You know Mr. Desai, the Secretary?—Yes.

If Mr. Desai says he reminded the Chairman to give his vote, are you prepared to contradict him? I am not prepored to contradict him because I was not in a position to hear what he said.

Mr. Desai says that Mr. Chinoy gave his casting vote?—I say Mr. Chinoy did not say so.

His Lordship: If Mr. Chinoy says so, is it possible, Mr. Horniman, that you might have missed it?—It is improbable.

His Lordship: Was there so much noise when the Chairman got up that some Corporators might not have heard what he said?—Not so much noise. When the Chairman gets up, the noise subsides.

Mr. Daphtary: Between the drawing of the lots and Dr. Batliwalla's taking the chair, was Mr. Chinoy standing all the time?—I could not say, because my eyes were not on him all the time.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJI EXAMINED.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, the next witness for the plaintiff, examined by Sir Chimanlal said that when the equality of votes was declared, he was standing behind the Chairman.

His Lordship: Did you go there for the sake of the photograph?—There was the probability of a tie, and I wanted to see the result earlier.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Lalji said that when the tie was declared, the Chairman did not say that he would not give his casting vote off hand, that he would give it by the result of the lots. If the Chairman had said anything of the sort, witness would have certainly heard it. witness was near the chair till Dr. Batliwalla occupied it. Mr. Chinoy did not say that he gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Lalji said there was some noise when the tie was declared, but when the Chairman rose, there was silence again. Mr. Chinoy's decision to draw lots was well received. There was no cheering, but some members were murmuring that it was a far way of getting out of the difficulty. When Dr. Batliwalla was declared elected, there was no cheering, one side murmuring alright, and the other side remaining quiet.

His Lordship: The other side looked gloomy, I suppose?—There was some cheering on the part of those who approved of Dr. Batliwalla's election.

His Lordship: It is not your side, the other side, was it not?—Yes.

Proceeding Mr. Lalji said he did not notice the Secretary Mr. Desai say anything to the Chairman before the latter declared Dr. Batliwalla elected. If Mr. Desai, said so, it was false. In fact, witness told him so when he met him at the next meeting.

His Lordship: Did he receive it well?—He averred he spoke to the Chairman like that.

His Lordship: Did you feel very strongly about it?—I think it was not right on the Secretary's part.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch, Mr. Lalji, further cross-examined, said he did not hear the Chairman giving his casting vote after the result of the lots was declared.

The next witness was Haji Poonawalla.

The witness Osman intimated to the Court that he wanted to give his evidence in Gujarati, because, he said, though he understood English, he would be unable to follow the Court language.

His Lordship: The Court language is very simple; simpler than the ordinary language (Laughter).

The witness then gave his evidence in English.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Poonawalla said he was standing behind the Secretary at the time the incidents in dispute took place. At the time Mr. Chinoy announced his intention to draw lots, he did not say that he would give his casting vote in accordance with the rsult.

Mr. Daphtary here stated that the second defendants' case was that the Chairman merely said "I do not propose to give my casting vote off hand, but have decided to draw lots." His case was not that the Chairman declared he would give his casting vote in accordance with the result of the lot.

Sir Chimanlal said he did not object to the change, but pointed out that this was inconsistent with their written statement. The Cross-examination so far was not on the footing of the altered defence.

Mr. Poonawalla, further questioned by Sir Chimanlal deposed that after the result of the ballot was declared, Mr. Chinoy did not say that he gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla. If he had said so, witness would have certainly heard it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary witness said there was very little cheering when the Chairman declared that there was a tie. The Chairman continued to stand till Dr. Batliwalla occupied the chair. There was no noise at all when the result of the lots was declared. Chinoy did not say "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla." There was cheering when Dr. Batliwalla took the chair, in which witness also joined. He was also garlanded and there was the shaking of hands, but the commotion was not very much.

When there was a tie, there was some whispered conversation between the Chairman and Dr. Dadachanji. When the result of the lots was declared, the witness did not hear the Secretary telling the Chairman to give his casting vote. witness was not talking to anyone at the time, nor was his attention focussed on anything. The noise that prevailed was not such that witness might have missed anything said by the Chairman.

As the witness was leaving the box, His Lordship remarked to him, "I congratulate you on your speaking in English". (Laughter).

His Lordship then asked the spectators not to make any noise, and added "It is their enthusiasm over the election" (Laughter.)

Sir Chimanlal: They are reconstructing the scene of the occasion.

MR. PETIT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. B. Petit, the plaintiff then gave evidence.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal, witness said when there was tie equality between him and Dr. Batliwalla, the Chairman said he would not give his casting vote, but would draw lots. He did not use the word "off-hand. If Mr. Chinoy had said what was suggested by the defendant, witness would have heard it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Petit said Mr. Chinoy was generally liked by those who know him, including witness. He thought Mr. Chinoy was a man of good character and probity.

His Lordship: Would you accept his word?

Mr. Petit: Yes, unless the contrary is proved. (Laughter.)

Replying to further question by Mr. Daphtary, witness said there was noise and hubub throughout the proceedings, which increased when the tie was announced and reached its height when Dr. Batliwalla's name was declared.

Witness did not agree that there was such noise that something said by the Chairman might have been missed by the Chairman.

When Dr. Batliwalla's name was mentioned, some people came to you to give their condolence to you?—No. I am sorry to say no body came to me. (Laughter).

You were ignored?—Yes. But I was strong enough to bear it. (Laughter.)

Witness did not agree that while the garlanding and congratulations were going on, anything said by the Chairman could have gone unheard by the members. The whole thing was over in a few minutes.

Mr. Daphtary: Did you consnt to the drawing of lots?

Sir Chimanlal objected, on the ground that the defendant had not pleaded that the plaintiff was debarred from seeking relief because he had consented to the procedure objected to. The point of consent was not included in the issues.

His Lordship however, allowed the question.

Mr. Daphtary: Did you approve of the procedure?—I kept quiet.

Asked by His Lordship, Mr. Petit said the Chairman made it clear that he did not want to give his decision one way or the other.

His Lordship: What was the object of drawing lots?—To decide which of the two should be declared the President.

This closed the evidence for the plaintiff.

The discussion then ensued between counsel and the judge on the meaning of "majority" of votes.

Mr. Daphtary quoted Murray's Dictionary as stating "a number larger than half".

Mr. Bahadurji suggested Ogilvie's Dictionary as being preferable. He read out the definition of "vote".

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy, the outgoing President was then called for the defence.

Examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Chinoy said he had known Mr. Petit well for 25 years. He had also known Dr. Batliwalla for 15 years.

Asked about the disputed election, Mr. Chinoy said he was appointed Chairman of the meeting for the purpose. When there was a tie between the two candidates witness looked at their records to know their career. Witness found that Mr. Petit joined the Corporation in 1901 and Dr. Batliwalla in 1903. On a review of all the considerations, witness told the House that both were equally qualified and it was difficult for him to make a distinction between them, and that therefore he decided to draw lots.

His Lordship: Why did you decide to draw lots?—Because I could not separate the two candidates.

His Lordship: "Separate" means keeping them apart. (Laughter).

Mr. Chinoy: My Lord, I am not an English scholar.

Did you know that in the case of a tie the President has a casting vote?—Yes, I have given my casting votes many a time.

To further questions by the Court, Mr. Chinoy said when there was a tie, there were various suggestions from several members, including Dr. Dadachanji. When he declared the result of the lots, there was a lot of cheering. The secretary then reminded witness that he had to give his casting vote. When the noise subsided, witness said "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla, and declare him elected."

When witness announced that he was going to draw lots, the decision was received with approval by all members.

Mr. Chinoy was then referred to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's evidence in which he had stated that in his speech thanking the retiring President he (Mr. Mehta) had paid a tribute to his tact and impartiality in not giving his casting vote.

Mr. Chinoy said he understood Mr. Mehta's reference to be with reference to his abstaining from giving his casting vote before the lots were drawn. If he had understood it refer to his conduct after the result of the lots, he would have certainly corrected Mr. Mehta while he was making his speech.

The Court then rose for the day.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 6).

net profit of the Government from its two State railways, and became the primary cause of more railway expenditure in the way of increasing empty running of wagons by hauling traffic in the direction in which the loaded running has already been heavy, which in its turn required more facilities and heavy capital expenditure to meet the additional traffic in order to avoid detention to wagons.

That these remarks are fully justified is apparent from the evidence of the Bengal Nagpur Railway tendered before the Indian Coal Committee (1924-25) vide pages 17|18 of Vol. 3 of the report of the said Committee. The Bengal Nagpur Railway pointed out that the factors which had prevented their making over a large number of wagons daily to the M. and S. M. Railway at Waltair were the limited capacity of their line on the East Coast section and the limited capacity of their engine power. The B. N. Railway added that they were improving the matter by further expenditure on more crossing stations and on the introduction of the Train-control system. It was further stated that they intended to run heavier engines on the East Coast Section. By their own admission the Bengal Nagpur Railway were already carrying 60 wagons of general merchandise and 90 wagons of coal every day to Waltair and that they could not do much more without increasing the capacity in the manner indicated. Now if there was a proper distribution of traffic between the Coastal steamers and the railways the need for this expenditure would have been minimised, if not totally avoided. But this is not to be while on the one hand the railways first overwhelm the capacity of their line by trying to snatch away from water routes as much traffic as they can by low rates, which are much below those that they charge elsewhere, and then they (the railways) go and spend money on increasing the capacity of the lines in order to carry traffic which ordinarily would be carried by steamers at reasonable rates involving no capital expenditure on the part of the Government.

(To Be Continued.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES RULE QUIET.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

In the Share Market, the jutes section, in the absence of outside support and poor speculative enquiry ruled quiet. The turn was easier. Coals were steady unchanged. In teas prices were firm and a good business resulted. Industrials showed no change. Government securities were steady. Following wer e the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3-12 per cent. Government paper 78-2; 6 per cent. bonds 1927, 101; Do. 1930, 105-3.

Banks: Central Bank of India 28-12.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 216; Mayurbhanj Railway 70; Sara Serajgang Railway 100.

Cottons: Bowreah 8 per cent. pref. 107.

Jutes: Auckland ord. 320; Mally ord. 268; Craig 6; Clive 41-8; Delta 648-8; Empire 59-8; Fort William 368; Howrah 46-10; Hukumchand ord. 16-8; Do. pref. 99-8; Kanknarrah 538; Kinnison ord. 1,068; Lansdowne ord. 305; National 33-6; New Central 535; Nuddea 49-8; Presidency 11-1; Reliance 82-4; Union ord. 685; Waverley 8-5.

Coals: Bengal 462; Burrakur 16-4; Equitable 19; Jainty West annas 10; New Beerbhoom 22; Raneegunge 33-14; Sendra 13-8.

Tea Companies: Bateli 4-6; Deejoo Valley 12; East India 22-12; Hattikhira 29-4; Kalacherra 72; Naga Hill 19-8; New Chumta 46; Seajuli 46; Belgachi 19-4; Bishnanth 36-3; Dhunseri 3; Dimakusi 24-4; Jutlibari 21-4; Loobah 15; Nambrnadi 10-12; Orang 7-12; Teen Ali 25.—A. P.

HYDERABAD SIND, May 24.

A big fire is reported from Rohri in which Lala Dwarkadas's bungalow and some adjoining houses were burnt to ashes. The damages are estimated at Rs. 50,000.—A.P.

The collections made in Sind for the Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Fund now amount to Rs. 25,000.—A.P.

A meeting of the Sind Mahomedan Association has been convened for 5th June to consider the question of separation of Sind and joint electorates.—A.P.

H. H. MAHARANEE OF PANNA DEAD

HARTAL IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 24.

The sad demise of Sarce Manharkunverba last night at Kasauli spread gloom in Bhavnagar city. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar and was married to His Highness of Panna. She was suffering from consumption for a long time. Recently Sir Prabhashankar Pattani came down from Simla, with an expert medical assistance, when he heard of her serious illness. During this summer she was taken to Mahuva. Her condition growing worse there, she was brought down to Bhavnagar. Few days back Sir Prabhashanker took her to Kasauli under medical advice. Yesterday people heard of her serious condition and to-day comes the sorrowful news. The young Maharaja with two younger Princes are now in England. They will grieve very much at this sudden event. Bhavnagar is observing Hartal to-morrow in her honour. The Princess leaves behind her a large family of five daughters and two sons.

SAFETY OF AVIATION

LESS DANGEROUS THAN MOTOR CARS

KARACHI, May 24.

The newly-formed Air League of India, held its first public meeting in the Theosophical Hall, Karachi, on Saturday, when several hundred prominent Indian and European citizens were present. A lantern lecture was delivered by Wing Commander R. J. Bone, commanding the Royal Air Force Depot, Karachi, and Sir Montagu Webb presided. Wing Commander R. J. Bone, in the course of his lecture said that the numbber of miles flown by British aircraft per fatal accident had increased from 168,000 in 1919|20 to over 1,000,000 to-day on regular air routes. In case this struck anyone as not being extraordinarily safe, he asked them to consider how many people were killed yearly in the streets of London. The number of people killed while motoring or motorcycling around London averaged about two a fortnight. Imperial Airways, Ltd., and its predecessors had flown five million miles and carried over 75,000 passengers, and had only four accidents in which 13 were killed and 5 injured.

SAFETY IN AVIATION.

Great progress had been made, the lecturer continued, in ensuring safety in aviation. With regard to reliability, progress in recent years had been similarly remarkable. The modern three engined machines had eliminated unreliability due to engine failure, and recommended therefore only failures due to weather conditions. The lecturer concluded that he did not feel inclined to prophesy with regard to lighter than air vessels until more experience had been gained in operating them over distances such as England to Malta or Egypt and backe. But statistics showed that airships not only can do, but have done the distances required to run from England to India and beyond; and that aeroplanes did run regularly and the risk of accident was about one in every million miles. He pointed out that they have had only seven years in which to evolve the necessary organisation and that the accident average was for the whole period.—A. P.

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PROPORTIONAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MR. MADON'S STRONG OBJECTION.

LESSON FROM PAST EXPERIENCE

BOMBAY May 24.

Dealing with considerations arising from the proposals made in regard to the note issue in Reserve Bank Bill, Mr. B. F. Madon takes strong objection to proportional reserve system recommended by the Currency Commission. He says: The Commissioners say in para 130 of their report:

"An addition of 40 units to the Gold Reserve permits the Bank to issue Notes to the amount of 100 units. Conversely, a loss of reserve of 40 units forces a contraction of notes to the extent of 100 units. The system thus permits of a far wider range of expansion and contraction than the fixed fiduciary system."

All this in plain English, says Mr. Madon that it gives the Note Isssue authority great powers of inflation and deflation. One of the reasons the Royal Commission gave for turning down the 16d. ratio was that it would lead to inflation and yet we find them recommending a system that will give the Note Issue authority powers of inflation for all time. The safest thing for India to do is to reject this "proportional reserve" system and stick to the fixed fiduciary system, i.e., the system in which securities are not a fixed percentage of the total issue but a fixed amount and all the rest is based on gold unit for unit. Mr. Madon points out that the "Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the War" in England, commonly known as the Cunliffe Committee, the Governor of the Bank of England, carefully considered both systems and definitely rejected the proportional reserve system in their interim report in 1918 and reiterated their conclusion in their final report in 1919 and this conclusion was reaffirmed six years later by another Committee which went into the matter.

BITTER EXPERIENCE OF PAST.

Mr. Madon also points out that it is in countries with the proportional reserve system that had the worst currency depreciation in the past ten years ending in total repudiation of their liabilities by the Currency authorities in the case of Germany, Austria and Hungary and partial repudiation by others and it was England with the much reviled fixed fiduciary system that alone avoided repudiation and ultimately came back to the gold standard. Mr. Madon also points out that the proportional reserve system would lead to frequent suspensions of the reserve provisions which would be injurious to the financial interests of the country.

Mr. Madon also takes exception to the inclusion in the currency reserve of gold 'which is in any other bank' and '(1) balances with the Bank of Issue of any gold standard country (2) bills of exchange payable in such country (3) securities of such country and asks: These provisions are most amazing. Have we not had enough object lessons in the past ten years of what can happen? Have not the German or Austrian or Russian Currency and securities become absolutely worthless? Was the position in France and Italy much better? Mr. Madon points out that the Bank of England holds in its vaults £150,000,000 in bullion while it could invest £100,000,000 or more in United States securities and earn millions a year as interest. He also points out that even a heavily indebted country like Germany insists on holding gold bullion and cites the statement of Dr. Schacht the head of the Central Bank of Germany that:

"Gold, although it earns no interest, is not liable to the risks to which investment abroad may under certain circumstances be exposed. Further, a gold cover has the psychological advantage that the general public clearly realises when the gold export point is reached, owing to the resulting outflow of gold, whereas the movements of Devisen (commercial bills, etc., or foreign balances) are less apparent to it."

OBJECTION TO CURRENCY RESERVE HOLDNG.

Mr. Madon urges the Assembly to reject summarily all provisions permitting the holding of any part of currency reserve outside India though he would under existing political necessity make exception in cases of sterling securities already in the currency reserve, although even they had proved unreliable during the reverse bills period.

Mr. Madon also criticises provisions relating to silver rupees. The only sound thing for us is, says Mr. Madon, to follow the example of America and treat all existing silver rupees as full value reserve. Otherwise, Mr. Madon points out under proposed scheme, should rupees be not absorbed in circulation but be returned the result would be deflation to the extent of rupees so returning not because of any unfavourable balance of payments but because of the meaningless provisions. Mr. Madon points out this (his suggestion) would also remove all necessity for selling the stocks of silver rupee which must follow if the system proposed in the bill is adopted as also the inevitable loss due to fall in prices.

Mr. Madon also emphasises the necessity to make it clear that the Bank will be the Agent and not the principal in regard to note issue as the provisions of the Bill tend to make the Bank the principal.

In regard to division of profits, Mr. Madon points out that language of the Reserve Bank is misleading in making it appear that the shareholders will get only 5 to 8 per cent. He points out that 5 per cent. on Rs. 5 crores is Rs. 25 lakhs only while 8 per cent. will be Rs. 40 lakhs only while as interest on 138 crores of assets to be handed over to it and the Government money alone the Bank will earn a guaranteed profit of nearly Rs. 6 1|2 crores which would Mr. Madon says, be a "loot."

Mr. Madon also urges that in the notes rupee should be defined in terms of grains of gold to safeguard the country against further interference with standard unit of the country.

WANTED DEFINITE STATEMENT.

Mr. Madon further suggests that the obligation on the Reserve Bank to convert gold into local currency and local currency into gold be stated in definite terms and that a clear provision be made that the reserves of the note issue shall not be drawn upon for any purpose other than maintenance of India's parity with gold.

Mr. Madon concludes: I suggest that the Reserve Bank of India Bill be amended on lines sketched above and the Imperial Bank of India Bill be withdrawn and powers taken in the present bill to buy out the shareholders or failing it the Imperial Bank be constituted to function till its charter expires unaided by Government balances and the Reserve Bank be free to give treasury work to any bank that it chooses in any area.—Free Press.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

RECORD OF 25 YEARS' WORK.

The S. V. S. Mandali has completed on the 11th May, 1927 25 years of its useful existence and its Silver Jubilee will be celebrated about the third week of June. With a view, however, to commemorate the foundation day, a meeting of the members and well-wishers of the Society was held at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Charni Road, Girgaum, on Wednesday evening, the 11th May, 1927. Mr. A. V. Sabnis was in the chair.

Mr. S. P. Varde, Chairman of the Committee, in a speech thanked those assembled for having responded to the Committee's invitation and paid a glowing tribute to the foresight, broad-mindedness and work of the founders and early workers of the Society. He said that the Institution has spent about Rs. 80,000 in helping over 400 students scattered over the Presidency and outside and announced that the Society has secured in the current year 1 Fellow and 24 new Life Members and a sum of Rs. 1,200 for founding memorial prizes. He concluded his speech by appealing to the members of the community to help the Institution in all possible directions with a view to enabling it to extend the scope of its activities.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar, then read a brief report on the work the Mandali was able to do during the last 25 years in matters educational and referred in grateful terms to the many workers who had served the institution from time to time. He mentioned the names of those past students of the Society who have now risen to eminent positions in life and expressed satisfaction that some of them have served the institution in different ways. He recalled with gratitude the paternal interet taken by the late Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, Rajkot, in the Society ever since its infancy and referred to his munificent donation of over Rs. 8,000 and the appreciation shown by Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha in placing at the disposal of the Society a sum of Rs. 6,000 for memorial scholarships. The Report also recorded grateful thanks to all the persons who have helped the Society by money as well as work all these years and expressed the hope that the institution will grow in usefulness as years roll on.

After Messrs. G. V. Lad, S. M. Varde and S. L. Kapdi, had made suitable speeches, the President, Mr. A. V. Sabnis, made some observations. He tendered his grateful thanks to the Almighty for sparing him to see the Silver Jubilee day of the institution as some of his colleagues such as the late Mr. K. R. Mitra, the late Dr. A. N. Sambare and others who jointly founded the Society are now no more in this world. He noted with great satisfaction the great progress the Society has been able to make. He was glad to note that two of the past students of the Mandali were prominent members of the present Committee. He appealed for funds on behalf of the Committee for the forthcoming Silver Jubilee celebrations and concluded his speech after suggesting that the Society should now take up its other objects in hand in addition to that of giving pecuniary aid to students.

A Bangalore telegram says that Gerald DeCosta, a student in the Juninor Intermediate class of St. Joseph's College, was drowned Monday morning in Ulsoor lake. The deceased was swimming with some fellow students but got beyond his depths and was drowned, being an indifferent swimmer.—A. P.

The Eighth all-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Madras Circle, commenced at Madura on Monday under the presidency of Mr. Sesha Aiyengar, M. L.A.—A. P.

OUR NEWS AGENCIES

EVILS OF MONOPOLY:

The "Bengalee" writes:—

The average reader of the Indian newspaper is often at a loss to account for the withholding of important news by Reuters Limited which no enterprising news agency in Europe or America could fail to supply to the public in normal circumstances. When publicity was given to the facts by means of interpellation in the British House of Commons, Reuter told us two or three days ago about the arrest of Indians at Shanhgai in March last on a charge of attempting to seduce His Majesty's Indian soldiers there from their allegiance. In April an Indian was arrested and committed to trial on a charge of murdering a loyal and distinguished Sikh police officer in Chiuna. Eleven other Indians were arrested more than a week ago on a charge of complicity in the murder. One should have thought that these were items which had a clear news-value, especially in view of the agitation in India and in China against sending Indian troops to support the policy thinly disguised, of profiting economically by the internal dissension and disorder among the Chinese. How was it then that Reuter did not supply the news so long? This is one more proof of the usual low standard of a monopolist. Unfortunately for the public in India and unfortunately for Reuters Limited they hold the monopoly in news from abroad. There is no competition to brace up Reuters Limited to make serious efforts to fulfil their obligations to the public in India. And the Government of India and their agents in the provinces supply the monopolist with funds and facilities which often become additional motives for temporary suppression of interesting news, if the Government do not want early publicity for them.

The *Eastern News Agency Limited* in which Reuters Limited are principally interested, comprise the *Associated Press of India* and the *Indian News Agency*. The *Indian News Agency* gets about Rs. 42,000 a year from the Government of India and the provincial Governments for supplying them and their select high officials with a summary of news telegrams. So far as the Presidency towns are concerned and also in big towns like Allahabad, Lahore or Rangoon, such summary of news telegrams supplied by the *Indian News Agency* is almost useless. The news is old, being communicated later than the publication of telegrams in the ably conducted newspapers of those towns. The newspapeers generally publish at an earlier hour a fuller report than the abridged summary. But the arrangement kept up at the cost of the tax-payer is helpful to Reuters Limited. No wonder then that the monopolist often studies the whims and fancies of its benefactor, the bureaucracy.

If our information is correct, that is not the only favour enjoyed by Reuters Limited. On occasions important cablegrams are sent out from Simla or Delhi to London by the *Eastern News Agency* or by Reuter's agents in India. Sometimes such cablegrams from Simla or Delhi are paid for by the Publicity Department of the Government of India. Of course a copy is given to India Office and then the message which had been transmitted at the cost of the Indian taxpayer is at the disposal of Reuters Limited to make money with in England. Similarly with some cablegrams sent out from England to India. Our information is that thee long cablegram of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech delivered before the League of Nations some two years ago was transmitted at the cost of the Government and utilized by Reuter.

Our justification for referring to these unpleasant facts is that we have often complained of defective supply and quality of news for the public. We do not want our news agencies to be propagandists; we want them to be intelligible and interesting to the public. If there were competition, many of these defects would be easily remedied. The *Free Press of India* is in a way a competitor of the *Associated Press of India* also controlled by Reuters Limited. The *Free Press* unfortunately has not been supported by the public as it ought to be. If the newspapers in India do not always get right news at the right time, they have themselves to thank for it. If they will encourage a monopoly and discourage all competitors, they cannot expect very much better results than what we get at present from the unaided individual sense of duty of the monopolist. And in a country administered by an irresponsible bureaucracy, the expectation of impartial supply of news in such circumstances is bound to be baffled.

GROUP INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYEES

WORCESTER MECHANICS' SCHEME.

Worcester, Mass.—The Mechanics National Bank of Worcester has adopted a co-operativee program providing its employees with more than 60,000 dollars. of group life insurance. Included in the general plan are the advantages of a visiting nurse service.

The first month's premiums on the insurance, which is being underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., will be paid by the bank. From then on, the bank and employees will share the cost.

Rank and file employees receive 1,000 dollars. of life insurance each, which in addition to the death benefits created for an employee's family or other dependents, provides the employee himself with a temporary fixed income should he become totally and permanently disabled before 60 years of age. If such a condition develops, he will receive the full amount of his life insurance in monthly installments.

Besides the advantages offered by the visiting nurse service, the insurance company periodically distributes illustrated pamphlets on health conservation.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY.

ENTHUSIASM OF INDORIANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 20.

The great Mahratta hero Shri Shivaji's Tercentenary was celebrated with great eclat in Indore City. The officers oet the State, the members of the Shivaji Club and the Malharrao Holker's Memorial Committee joined hands to make the celebration a success. Like the anniversary days of Malharrao Holker and Shri Ahilyadevi, the religious rites of Shanti path and Laghu Rudra Abhishek were performed by the state priests in the temples of Shri Gopal and Indreshwar at day break. The educational department had organised the opening ceremony of an image of Shri Shivaji in the Nar-Ratna Mandir the Pantheon of Indore City which contains the pictures and statues of illustrious persons. The leading Sirdars and Jahagirdars were present. Sirdar Shanker Prasad Changan the ex-Maharaja's brother-in-law made an effective speech and called upon Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna the Diwan to perform the opening ceremony. The image with garlands round its neck was disclosed and the Diwan made a very appreciative speech in Hindi about the great hero Shivaji the founder of the Maratha Empire. The whole assemblage got up from their seats and made a profound bow to the image of the great Shivaji.

In the afternoon the Brahmin priests were given a feast and the poor were given alms.

At 5-30 p.m. there was a packed up public meeting held in the Town Hall under the presidentship of Sirdar Narayan Rao Bolia Saheb. Prof: Katchi gave a reading from his poems. Dr. Sarju Prasad Siwari, and Mr. Suraja Mul Jain also addressed the meeting in Hindi, eulogising some of valiant deeds of the Maratha hero. Mr. Aziza Reheman Khan, the President of the Indore Municipality spoke in Urdu exhorting his co-religionists to forget the bygones and live in peace and harmony with their Hindu brethren. The whole congregation of Sirdars, officers, and State subjects then took part in a procession where the garlanded picture of Shri Shivaji Chatrapati Maharaja was placed in a palanquin and marched with a first class lavajama consisting of military guards, elephants caparisoned horses, and state band.

The procession which passed through the main streets of Indore was grand, and it took nearly three hours for it to reach Sri Gopal Mandir where after the singing of the *Arti* and distribution of prasaed the procession dispersed. It was a unique sight to see both Hindus and Mahomedans showing a most commendable esprit de corps in making the Shri Shivaji anniversary celebration a success.

• • • • •

The latest news from Paris is that H.H. the Ex-Maharaja's present entourage and his private Secretary Mr. Rashid are not pulling on harmoniously, Mr. Rashid at one time a most firm Non-Co-operator, finds himself like a round man in a square hole. Nathoo Huzeria who was cabled to come to the Continent by the ex-Maharaja is making his preparations for a voyage to Europe. Several leading officers including Messrs Purandare, Pai, Joshi, Jadhav, Shinde and others have been visiting this favourite of the ex-Maharaja.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

UNFURLING OF NATIONAL FLAG.

RAJAHMUNDRI, May 24.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Muzumdar of Bengal will unfurl the National Flag and Dr. B. Subrahmanyan of Sitanagram Asrram, East Godavari, will open the Khadi Exhibition to be held along with the East Godavari District Conference at Amalapuram. Rev. U. Ottama of Burma is expected to attend the Conference.—Free Press.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

(For the 24th May 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

THE PUNJAB.—Skies are lightly clouded over the extreme north of the province and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperatuure alone was higher than usual at Ambala and both maximum and minimum at other stations. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 119 deg. at Multan.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme east of the province and in defect in the central parts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the south of the area and the maximum alone in the north. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 deg. at Jhansi and Allahabad.

SIND AND RAJPUTANA.—Skies are mostly clear. The air is drier than usual in north Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in northeast Rajputana, while the maximum alone was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in lower Sind. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 119 deg.

GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear over Cutch and Central India West. The vapour i nair is locally in excess in Gujarat and Central India West. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhavnagar-Para and the minimum lower at Deesa; elsewhere temperature was almost normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111deg. at Bhavanagar-Para.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Skies are cyear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual outside Berar. Temperature was above normal in the east of the area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 deg, at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 91.2 deg. (normal) and a minimum value of 82.2 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

THE BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme south of the Bombay Deccan and in defect locally in east Hyderabad. Day temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan; night temperature did not differ much from the normal. The hihgest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 deg. at Nizamabad.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Skies are mostly clear and temperature continues to be markedly above normal in northwest India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar and local in Mysore. The chief amounts are 0.80 in. at Bangalore, 1.25in. at Cochin and 0.93 in. at Trivandrum. Colombo reports 2.98 in. of rain and a rough sea.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

AWAKENING IN RAJPUTANA.

(Continued from page 6).

parts bravely and well weathering all difficulties.

ASTOUNDING RESULTS.

And the results were astounding, though in some places where the Sangha could not extend its helping hand, untrained workers fell victims to the machinations of officials, and the States and the British Government got an easy opportunity of working havoc with the innocent. Though some of the people's attempts were marked by failure, they were also attended by some distinct gains. Rajputana and Malwa which were sunk into death-slumber now sprang into life and action. The States stood disillussioned of their omnipotence and began to realise, however imperfectly, their duty towards their subjects. The subjects not only learnt to protest verbally, but also to stand in active opposition to tyranny. The problem of the States which was hitherto overlooked now became a live question of the country. Through the efforts of the Sangha, the cry for the emancipation of the State subjects went forth not only throughout the country but also beyond it.

(To Be Continued).

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Magan bhai Amin and Co., Bombay.).

Bombay, May 24.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

		Per Ton. Rs.	a.	p.
Chine Clay, best quality	..	95	0	0
Chine Clay, bazar quality	..	85	0	0
		Per cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	..	14	14	0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	..	14	10	0
Farina, prime (Dutch)	..	13	8	0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	..	12	6	0
Sago Flour, market quality		12	2	0
Maize Starch, continental	..	12	6	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	..	18	0	0
Dextrine (Maize) White	..	17	8	0
Zinc Chloride, English	..	18	0	0
Zinc Chloride, German	..	16	12	0
Magnesium Chloride, German		4	14	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	..	36	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	..	34	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	..	30	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated		45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed		23	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	..	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	..	11	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	..	10	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small		10	12	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	..	10	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Continental		10	0	0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	..	10	2	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	..	8	14	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small		9	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	..	8	14	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	..	9	4	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	..	8	10	0
		Per lb. Rs.	a.	p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F.	..	0	10	6
Hydro Sulphide, English	..	0	9	3
		Per Cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Soda Ash, German	..	6	4	0

The annual conference of Postmasters-General will be held in Simla from the 4th to the 9th July, and the Conference of engineering officeeres will commence on the 11th July.—A. P.

The Law Member, Madras opened on Monday at the Secretariat in Ootacamund the Irrigation Bill Conference which has been summoned with a view to formulate proposals for legislation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 24.

S.S. Haleric, Captain Smith from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 25.

S.S. Konderkerk, Captain Coerkemp for Hamburg.

S.S. Elmpark, Captain Rennie for Karachi.

S.S. Taransay, Captain Harrison for Karachi.

S.S. Palemhang, Captain Harent for Singapore.

S.S. Genoa, Captain Bonzamino for Genoa.

S.S. Bankura, Captain Hatchard for Busreh.

S.S. Halerie: The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Haleric, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Konderkirk: The E. D. Sasoon Company's steamer Konderkirk, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Taransay: The T. M. Company's steamer Taransay, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S.S. Elmpark: The T. M. Company's steamer Elmpark, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S.S. Palembang: The Graham T. Company's steamer Palembang, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore, with a general cargo.

S.S. Genoa: The M. Italiana steamer Genoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bankura: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura. will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 24.

S.S. Aquilia from Genova, Agents: Maritana Italiana:—

19 cases cotton and art silk yarns; 21 cases cotton embroideries; 123 cases cotton goods embroidered; 18 cases lift parts; 227 packages motor tyres; 49 bundles old file; 56 cases buttons; 1354 cases art silk yarns; 26 cases woolen fez; 26 iron wheel; 30 cases coral sticks; 163 cases art silk; 25 cases wine; 41 cases cotton piecegoods; 61 cases cotton goods art silk embroidered; 777 cases cotton goods; 63 cks. and 57 brls. alizarine colours; 56 cylinders 75 drums, 83 cases and 218 cks. aniline colours; 160 cases and 100 cks. indigo; 100 cases alumine circles; 33 cases spun silk yarn; 60 brls. colours; 15 cases accessories for talking machinery; 67 cases vermouth; 13 cases mixed piecegoods; 21 packages cotton rugs; 12 cases cotton and art silk goods; 23 cases and 16 packages cheese; 8 cases conserve; 23 cases art silk embroidered cotton goods; 10 cases waste silk yarn; 12 cases spare parts; 17 cases shuttles; 100 brls. aniline salt; 46 brls. flooring tiles; 8 cases corns bs.; 12 cases motor cars.

From Naples: 25 brls. pumice stones; 54 cases art silk; 36 cases art silk yarn; 70 cases macroni; 10 cases manna; 25 bales cotton yarn; 16 cases oil cloth.

From Port Said: 12 bags sea stones; 100 cases grape juice.

From Suez: 2 cases specie.

From Aden: 42 bundles boxes; 40 bundles and 125 packages sajikhan; 441 bags, 91 packages and 15 cases chora; 37 bundles skins; 11 bundles old brass; 14 bags moong.

S.S. Jalavyaya from Calcutta, Agents: Scindia Steam Navigation and Co:—

300 bales hessin cloth; 270 bales jute twine; 177 bags beetle nuts; 1064 bales gunnies; 410 tons coal.

From Madras: 55 bales raw cotton; 220 bags ground nut seed; 20 cks. aniline salt.

From Colombo: 265 bags areonuts; 17 bags old accounts book.

From Tuticorin: 57 bags cardamons; 220 bundles olaimats; 18 bales cotton yarn waste; 25 bales cotton yarn; 75 bundles chank beads; 526 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 24.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind: for London: 8 cases hides tanned, R. Merally and Sons; 12 bales hides tanned, P. E. Boyce and Son; 2000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, F. Rutton Shaw and Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for London: 2000 ewt. linseed oil cakes, E. Damer and Co.

For Dunkirk: 500 cwt. poppy seed, 2,600 ewt. linseed, 872 bales M. Cot raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Kondekerk for Rotterdam: 4400 ewt. linseed oil cakes, N. V. Velmahomed.

For Hamburg: 4 bales sheep skins, Cox's and King's Ltd.

S.S. Alipore for Hongkong: 50 ewt. angoor, E. Moleding; 1 bole cold cot drill, E. Spinner,

For Kobe: 200 bales, In Cot Raw, Madhavdas Amersey; 1500 bales In. Cot Raw, Japan Cot Trading Co.

For Shanghai: 1 case woollen rugs, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 350 bales In. Cot Raw, Gosho K. Kaisha; 500 bales In Cot. Raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka: 200 bales In Cot Raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

—Eleven Sikhs who were arrested during the Lahore disturbances on a charge of infringing section 144, C.P.C., and sentenced to one months rigorous imprisonment each, have been, on appeal, acquitted by the Sessions Judge Lahore.—A. P.

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CONTENTS.

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DEWAN C. RANGACHARLU
SIR K. SESHADRI IYER
MR. V. P. MADHAVA RAO
RAJAH SIR T. MADHAVA RAO
KAZI SHAHABUDDIN
LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH
ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT
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PROTECTION FOR MATCH INDUSTRY.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS DEMAND TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

On being requested to state its views on the question of giving protection to the Indian Match industry, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, stated that in their opinion the indigenous matches are in no way inferior to foreign ones, there was enough supply of suitable wood in Indian forests, other necessary raw materials were also there and of course there is a ready market and enough supply of cheap labour. The statement submitted by the Secretary of the Chamber further points out that this industry satisfies all the preliminary conditions for protection being granted, as prescribed by the Fiscal Commission and says that the the duty of Rs. 1-8 imposed in 1922 on imported matches has even acted as a protective one and led to the development of the match industry.

SWENSKA TRUST AFFAIRS.

The statement proceeds to say:

"My Committee are convinced that the Match industry is not likely to develop in India unless sufficient protection is accorded to it for some time to come. Developed under the fostering care of the Government for some time, my Committee have reasons to believe this industry will be able to face world competition without protection. This belief of theirs is supported by the fact that the industry has shown steady progress during even the first few years of its existence, as can be seen from a steady decrease in the imports of matches from foreign countries and a corresponding increase of indigenous production during the last five years. The imports in the year 1925-26 were only about 50 per cent. of those in the year 1921-1922. My Committee would also like to observe here that, had it not been for the Match factories in India, the prices of matches would have been much higher than they are to-day and the effect on the consumer of such a state of things in respect of an article of every day use and universal consumption should also be carefully appraised. This is, therefore, an additional reason why India should be made self-sufficient in respect of this commodity. There is another serious matter in regard to foreign competition which merits a very close and careful consideration of the Tariff Board, as it threatens out of existence the indigenous match industry. My Committee are referring to the formation of a huge Syndicate known as the "Swenska" Trust,, controlled mainly by the Swedish and American people with the avowed object of controlling the production of the Match manufacturing industry. This Trust which has an enormous capital of about 16 crores of Rupees behind it has started purchasing over Match factories in Japan and Europe, our chief sources of supply of matches abroad. It has started purchasing factories in India also. In order to capture factories, this Trust employs a method common to the mentality of all syndicate viz., cutting down the prices of matches manufactured by it to an extent that makes it unprofitable for other individual factories to keep on working. When this happens, these factories have to be closed down or sold to the Trust, which is a ready buyer thereof, as it is a part of its general scheme of buying over as many factories as possible. My Committee view with grave apprehensions the effect on the Indian Match manufacturing concerns of the policy adopted by the rich alien Syndicate of undercutting the indigenous Matches in prices even at a loss to itself at present, and dumping its goods on the Indian market, with the ultimate object of undermining our industry and enhancing the prices of matches to an unlimited extent when it succeeds in acquiring the monopoly of production. My Committee feel that it is time the Government came to the rescue of the industry which is in danger of being stifled, if left to itself, and if this is suffered to happen, the industry will find it extremely difficult to make headway again. My Committee, therefore, propose that the present import duty on matches, veneers and splints should be declared as a protective duty and the existing rates of duty on these articles should be continued for a period of—say—10 years in the first instance, when a fresh enquiry may be undertaken to investigate into the position of the industry and to advise regarding the continuance, increase or decrease of the protective duty. Any reduction in the present duty will, in the opinion of my Committee, seriously jeopardise the prospects of this promising industry."

ADOPT PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

My Committee are also alive to the fact that, as at present, behind the wall of protection, many more factories will be established by the foreign Syndicate and it will be difficult for indigenous manufacturers to compete with this Syndicate backed by vast resources. In the event of this happening, the object of protecting and developing this indigenous industry which is in danger of being crushed by the unfair methods adopted by the Alien Syndicate will be frustrated and the consumers will be unnecessarily penalised by having to pay higher prices now without expectation of any return in the form of cheaper prices in future. My Committee would, therefore, suggest that a special protection should be granted to the indigenous Match industry by a discriminating excise duty to be levied on the products of the factories financed and controlled wholly or mainly by foreign concerns at the rate of Re. 1 per gross of their output. A large revenue will accrue to the Government from the levy of this duty and this will allay to a considerable extent the anxiety of the Government on the score of decline in Customs revenue. Besides this source of revenue, there are two other sources from which a higher yield of revenue may legitimately be expected viz., the Income-tax and the import duty on raw materials. My Committee would also emphasise here that revenue considerations should not deter the Government from extending protection to this deserving industry which has already given promise of success. My Committee would like to suggest another form of indirect aid to this industry which is yet in a stage of infancy viz., provision of cheap transport facilities by rail and steam for the carriage of logs of wood to, and finished matches from the Match factories."

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CHILDREN ON A COMMITTEE.

TO MANAGE THEIR PLAYGROUND.

A new playground, which is to be managed by a committee of six parents and six children—the children's word to carry as much weight as that of the parents—is to be built on the outskirts of London, at Petersham.

It is the idea of three men, Mr. S. T. Grey, Mr. H. N. Howarth, and Mr. T. Carr, chirman of the Peak Freran Biscuit Company, who have discovered that Petersham has never had a proper children's playground.

"There are several hundred youngsters in Petersham, all under 13 years in age, who have never had a swing of their own, a roundabout, or a switchback railway," said Mr. Grey to the Westminster Gazettee yesterday. "So we propose to give them all these in their own playground to be run and owned by themselves.

GIANT ROCKING-HORSE.

"The only part that 'grown-ups' will take in it will be on the practical side; the rest will be left to the children, who have agreed 'to play the game' in their own ground, to keep it tidy, look after, it, and spoil none of the woods or flower gardens, also to vote the members of their own committee."

The playground will cover a quarter of an acre, and it is a gift from the Earl of Dysart, upon whose property it stands.

It will contain, among other things an enormous rocking-horse, a football and cricket pitch, a Badminton court, a newly-devised outdoor ping-pong table, and a big sand-pit for the babies. The sand is to be brought from Brighton.

IRRITATING THE JUDGES

TICKLED BY HAIRS FROM THEIR WIGS.

When a judge scratches his had it may not be because he is so profoundly wrapped in thought, but because of an uncomfortable pin-pricking sensation.

An old wig which has not been mounted on ribbon cause the most unpleasant irritation on the scalp as odd hairs work through.

"This was the explanation given to the Westminster Gazettee in Mail week by Mr. A. R. Witts, one of the two remaining wig-makers in the British Isles.

Mr. Witts has lived and made wigs in the Temple for more than 35 years. and supplies barristers all over the world.

The wigs are made entirely by hand from the hair of white horses bred in China. They have 20 "sausage" curls round the head, a "kiss curl" at the back of the neck, and two bady curls on the tails.

A Judge's wig has 24 rows of curls, each "curl" on a separate spring, the wig weighing from 4 to 5 1|2 ounces.

"These wigs have the greatest fascination for barristers on others from America. They regard them as something unique and buy them to take back as curiosities," said Mr. Witt. "Last year I sold a large number to American sivitors."

"Wigs," he added, "are not now powdered, the custom having died out when Lord Darling left the courts."

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INJUSTICE TO CHINA

GRIEVANCES OF UNEQUAL TREATIES.

"Unity" (America) publishes the following two latters from two correspondent in Shanting and Shanghai respectively:—

Friends in America!' You will be interested in word coming direct from China! Scare headlines and "news features" have made you wonder what is really going on. We cannot give a full account, but we would not be true to our mission as messengers of good-will if at such a time as this we did not try to interpret to friends at home the significant events that ar etranspiring here.

For thousands of years China has been a "family" state, now she is beginning to reremake herself only as "National" state. The spirit of nationalism is running high. Younf China wants the position in the world to which her great population, her vast resources, and her high and ancient culture entitle her. She feels that she has a worth-while contribution to make to the world-life of to-day. She feels that she has a right to live her own life.

"BOUND BY UNEQUAL TREATIES."

But for more than eighty years she has been bound by "unequal" treaties, which she was forced to accept after defeat at the hands of western militarism. Christian missions were accorded a position of especial privilege. Foreigners (missionaries and merchants alike) were granted extra-territorial privileges. A half-dozen or more foreign powers were "granted" territorial concessions in a score of treaty-ports. Thirteen treaty powers had to give their consent before China could legally increase her customs-tariffs.

With the present rising tide of nationalism, China bitterly resents her unequal position. For eight years she has tried by the use of diplomatic means, to get a bettering of conditions,—but with scant success. She frankly fears the designs of the foreign powers upon her. She has fully determined that the period of "foreign domination" must cease. She will be mistress in her own house: she wants only such sovereignty as other nations enjoy.

The old treaties are out of date, and must be replaced by new ones negotiated on a different basis. America has everything to gain and nothing to lose by negotiating "immediately." American business interests have much to gain and nothing to lose by retaining the friendship of the Chinese people. The "special position" accorded by the unequal treaties of Christian missions has become a grave detriment to the Christian movement. We do not need gunboats: we do not need special privileges; we *do* need a new treaty with China drawn up on a basis of equality and reciprocity—and the more quickly our government will negotiate, the better for all concerned.

The Executice Committee of the National Christian Council of China (outstanding Christian leaders. Chinese, British and American) recently sent the following cablegram to the Committee of Reference and Council, New York:

"The Executive Committee of the National Christian Council earnestly invites the continued cooperaption of the Christian agencies of America in the ministry of reconciliation by helping the people and the government to understand the deeper purpose of the present nationalistic movement shared by the Chinese people both north and south, and not to be misled by exaggerated reports of incidents unavoidable in periods of great social and national change. Continue to support official proposal for immediate steps to negotiate new treaties placing Sino-American relation on cordial, equal and reciprocal basis. It is essential to avoid provocative publicity, pronouncements, and military measures during the period of negotiation. Prompt, courageous, imaginative action may alter the whole situation. We earnestly hope the Christian people of America will redouble their sympathy, their prayers, and their support on behalf of the Chinese Church at this time of extraordinary testing and promise."

CRY FOR JUSTICE.

Christians in America may well ponder these words." It is an urgent cry for help, for understanding, for continued friendship, for justice.

Now is the time to do more than merely to make a "friendly gesture." It is time to appoint American representatives to negotiate a new treaty *at once*. Our Secretary of State need not fear that China will have no representatives to negotiate for her! Either or both governments (northern or southern) can speak for the Chinese people on this matter of unequal treaties; it is even not impossible that the two governments can agree to negotiate jointly and at once, if the United States government will do so. It is time, not for empty words about "good will" and "traditional friendship"—it is time for very definite "action" (by America alone, if need be). "Prompt imaginative action"—appoint qualified American statesmen to negotiate a new treaty now!

"The urgency of this matter can hardly be overstated. The Techow Station of the American Board Mission unanimously endorses the above cablegram and urgent American friends of China to press for action!!"

Yours for Christianized International Relationships,

HAROLD S. MATTHEW.

The Techow Station,
Shantung China.

UNJUST STIPULATION.

II.

One of the things the Chinese cry out against is the unequal treaties. That many stipulations in these treaties are unjust to the Chinese must be acknowledged. That most of the treaties have been forced on China must also be recognized. Foreign relations seem to the Chinese to work hardship for them and bring advantage only to the foreigner Friendship that will be eternal is professed in the open clauses of many treaties, while the rest of the treaties show anything but a friendly spirit to the Chinese on the part of foreign governments. The Protocol of 1901, following the Boxer and Imperial attack on foreigners was a punitive document from beginning to end. For the Chinese to decay these treaties as unequal, unfair, unsuited to new conditions and calling for immediate extinction if China is to acquire sovereignty within her own teritory, is not at all surprisink. This opposition to treaties which places China in shackles is a general sentiment, and not specifically of any one faction. Foreign governments, moreover, agree with the universal sentiment of the Chinese in either the abrogation or, in greater legality, the revision of the treaties. Immediate negotiations collectively or separately is now, made possible and must proceed.

There are other aspects of the treaties between China and other nations, however, which need to be noted, if an atmosphere of justice is to be created. One is that some of the treaties are neither unequal nor unjust. They are as free as is possible with any treaty with its restrictions, stipulations and obligations. Away back over sixty years ago China made a treaty of greater magnanimity, friendships and reciprocity than probably any treaty of modern times. This was the famous Burlingame Treaty, made with the Washington Government by China's fort Envoy abroad, Anson Burligame, who hal previously terminated his term in Peking as American Minister Plenipotentiary. This treaty was one of complete "reciprocity," or equality. The generosity therein displayed was the expression of an American friend and idealist, rather than of the mind of Chinese mandarins. It proved to be too high even for the American official mind, for after a few years a new treaty was made, not as it was charged for exclusion of Chinese labours in the United States, but for their restriction. Other treaties made since the Boxer Protocol can hardly be claimed as unequal or unfair; they were real agreements, the result of careful deliberation, in which experts and true patriots like ex-Minister Lu Hai-huan and Dr. Wu Ting-fang took part with no expressions of dissatisfaction. These were the treaties made with Great Britain, the United States and Japan, called Commercial Treaties, dealing with the question of tariff to the mutual advantage of both sides, and the opening of new marts of foreign trade, commonly called treaty-ports, but located in the interior of China, and administered by the Chinese themselves. Many other agreements and treaties with new sets of foreign powers have made, in which China's wishes have been followed. The treaties made with Germany and Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, and the preliminary agreement with Soviet Russia have been of the type which China seeks to follow in new arrangements with other nations. There has been a natural development and a decided improvement in China's official intercourse with the rest of the world.

A second aspect in the treaties heretofore made between China and foreign governments and in the intercourse that has existed is the inequity, the restriction which foreigners have undergone for over a century. It is an historic fact that foreign powers, especially Great Britain and to a minor degree France, Russia and the United States, had to force the opening of China. This isolation characterized other nations as well as China and differed greatly from the new era of international law and conferences and various forms of world compacts. In these China has more and more been given an equal place. Though China was said to be opened up and other nations announced for China's good the policy of the open door, China has restricted foreign traders to the treaty ports. If they travelled elsewhere, they must have a passport. If they extended their trade to other cities, it must be through Chinese agents. These restrictions, though somewhat annoying to the foreigner, were yet accepted as a reasonable requirement and as the law. They were also looked upon as a benefit, or at least a convenience, to the Chinese authorities. Even to-day there are Chinese who doubt the feasibility of removing these treatyport limitations and allowing the foreigner an equal right to live anywhere and come under the sole protection and management of Chinese officials. As to foreign missionaries, while they have gradually gone everywhere, they have had to follow the regulations of the Chinese Government and have been allowed to reside in the interior because they were doing works of righteousness, could speak Chinese and were not apt to have litigation, not being of the criminal class. Chinese law and regulations, distinct from treaty law but in harmony with it, have for the most part showed great liberality. The privileges which foreigners have had under the law, or the rights which they have as human beings should not be denied or abolished by those who denounce the unequal treaties.

Shanghai, China.

GILBERT REID.

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CANBERRA THE BEAUTIFUL.

AUSTRALIA'S FINE NEW CAPITAL.

When the Australian States got together as a Commonwealth a quarter of a century ago they had a dream of a brand new Seat of Government, a fair and youthlike dream of a garden city, with spacious parks and monumental buildings that would be proclaimed by town planners and architects as a model for the world of what a capital city should be.

To-day (Tom Clark tells us in the "Daily News") that dream is near materialising, albeit shorn through war and money tightness of some of its grandeur; and when the Duke of York and his fair lady go next year to Canberra, they will find a city where there is vision and there is beauty—a fine speciousness of conception.

Some 2,500 men are now pushing on to have the city ready for her debut as a Capital under Royal auspices, with a Parliament House which the 56 Senators and 112 M.P.'s will be able to call their own. Hitherto they have merely had the courtesy of the State Parliament Buildings in Melbourne, the capital city of Australia pending the fruition of the Camberra project.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

Parliament had a difficult task in choosing the site for this new capital. Jealousies and the play of other forces ruled out the ready-made big cities of Melbourne and Sydney, and it was laid down that the Seat of Government should consist of Commonwealth territory in the State of New South Wales not less than 100 miles from Sydney.

The 40 sites originally suggested and battled for by this interest and that, were whittled down to six, but it was not until 1909 (nine years after Federation) that Canberra was decided upon. The whole of the Federal territory of Canberra has an area of 900 square miles, of which 12 square miles have been marked out as the site of the City of Canberra.

The city-to-be lies in pretty undulating pastoral country with the mountain of the great Dividing Range as a distant background. It is 204 miles by rail from Sydney, 429 from Melbourne, 912 from Adelaide, and 929 from Brisbane—far enough, in fact, from each of these centres to give the politicians hope that they will be able to pursue their labours undisturbed by the storms of local feelings, jealousies, prejudices and prides.

Although no one can justly cavil at the promise of Canberra as a beautiful city, it must remain a matter of regret to Britishers that they have had no part in its designing. When, in 1912, an international competition was devised to secure the best plan for the new city the conditions were not approved by the Royal Institute of British Architects nor by the Institution of Civil Engineers.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

This had the effect of reducing the number of architects and town planners who competed, and, in fact, the first prize of £1,750 was awarded to an American (W. B. Griffin, of Chicago), the second of £750 to a Finn (M. E. Saarinen of Helsingfors), and the third to a Frenchman (Prof. D. A. Agache, of Paris). These are the minds and hands really behind the planning out of the capital city of the most British of the overseas Dominions.

It is some consolation to know that the designing of the Parliament House fell to British hands. Another international competition had been arranged for a plan for this particular structure, but the war intervened, and afterwards when the Canberra scheme was resumed on a much less monumental and costly scale than had been originally intended, it was decided to construct a Parliament House of a provisional character only, and the design of construction was entrusted to Australian architects and engineers in the Commonwealth Works Department.

These Australians have done their job surprisingly well. The building, now nearing completion, is architecturally beautiful and simple—a brick structure with two main floors, surrounded by garden courts which will no doubt soon be ablaze with dahlias.

The city itself is rapidly taking shape. Strict regulations govern the design of houses and other buildings and there are well-defined "zones" for residential, commercial and industrial centres. Miles of roads and avenues have been made; garden-homes of that colourful inviting, bungalow type which Australia has made her own, are springing up everywhere; tenn's courts, bowling greens and golf links are being laid out.

FLOGGING OF "NATIVES."

ADMINISTRATION OF KENYA TRUST

The Venerable Archdeacon Owen wrote in "The Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—

The Colonial Office Conference to be held on May 10, to which reference was made in my first artiele has for the second head of its agenda, "Trade and Communications." There are two elements in communications, the material and the human—viz., the road and its maker, the engine and its driver, the telegraph and its operator. It is with the human element that I wish to deal, confining myself to the area of the native reserves of Kenya Colony.

Before we began to administer the country about thirty years ago there were no roads at all. Tribe desired to remain isolated from tribe, not to have free communication with each other, and within the tribal areas narrow paths were all that were deemed necessary. There were no wheeled vehicles, and as Africans walked in single file broad paths were superfluous. From 1895 to 1910 there was no road ordinance in Kenya Colony, but in the latter year there was enacted the Roads in Native Reserves Ordinance, section 5 of which empowers chiefs and headmen whenever they "shall have agreed with the Governor to construct or maintain any road" to call upon their able-bodied men to perform six day's work a quarter. An exception is made in favour of men in the reserves who are under agreement for employment outside the reserve.

In the carrying out of this ordinance the first condition, that there should be agreement with the Governor with regard to the road to be constructed, was necessary as a check on district officers recklessly calling out the community to work on roads which would have to be abandnoed later, in part or in whole. But in spite of this provision, I found native authorities utterly ignorant of it, and I know of scores of miles of reads which have been recklessly carried through, at an immense cost of community labour, only to be abandoned. Laws published in English only were not any protection to a community ignorant of English in those matters where the district officer wished to work outside the legal limits.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS ROAD-MARKERS.

The upkeep of roads as well as their construction was often the occasion for the illegal use of child and female labour. It was going on at the time I left for furlough last May, and is, in all probability going on still. But to tell the story of the long struggle to eliminate this illegal demand would want a column to itself. The amount of road construction which some reserves have done in a generation is really astounding, and, apart from the illegalities associated with it, reflects the greatest credit on the officers who conceived it and the Africans whose strong arms carried it out. And it was done, not with the implements of civilisation, but with the primitive hoe and basket.

Most of my protests against the illegal calling out of women and children were given sympathetic attention by district officers, but the abuse continued. Blame has been ascribed to headmen and husbands, who, it was argued, were too lazy to do road work themselves, but the fact remains that we made an unparalleled demand for road construction at the same time that every effort was being made to get the men out, away from their wives and mothers, into Government, settler, and mission employment, outside the reserves. The result was female and child labour illegally compelled to come out on road work.

So much for the human element in road construction. Now for transport. Most of the roads were constructed to facilitate the touring of their districts by district officers. And here another ordinance comes into operation, the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1922. Subsection (n) empowers officers to order head men to provide "paid porters for Government servants on tour and for the transport of urgent Government stores." Though enacted in 1922, it but legalised a custom of commandeering men which had grown up from the early days of administration

A FLOGGING.

The sad thing is that advantage is not taken of the roads to use wheeled transport and avoid human porterage, which has caused more misery in tropical Africa than any other form of labour. The Africans hate to be called upon to perform it, try to get out of it, and are flogged or fined. On March 9, 1925, I photographed the bruised and bleeding body of a man named Harun Adoche, who the previous day (Sunday) was commandeered to transport the district officer's camp kit. He and three others demurred, and were brutally flogged by the headman's orders. One of the four was dead in a short time, which was a msot unfortunate event for the natives believed that it was due to the flogging, I championed Harun's plea for redress, but though the headman was fined he was allowed to remain in office, and Harun received no compensation. And of course the flogging incapacitated him for the work he was commandeered to do.

I could tell of other cases which at the time, filled me with indignation, but enough has been said to emphasise the point that there is no more urgent need, in the interests of humanity, than that of mechanical transport in Africa. Had there been the will much more could have already been done over large areas where roads are in existence in Kenya, but human porterage is cheap (it often does not wait for its pay from the officer) and it requires no capital outlay, and so the system has been prolonged when it could have been abolished. The feelings of bitterness born in the hearts of those who suffer survive long after the evils which give rise to them are reformed, and yet we could have no greater asset in Africa than the good will of Africans.

If the Colonial Office Conference can give an impetus to mechanisation of transport, it will deserve the thanks of all humane men.

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AHMEDABAD STUDENT WINS ELLIS PRIZE.

MALVAN STUDENT TOPS THE LIST.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the School Leaving Examination held in March last. While the Ellis Prize in English is carried away by an Ahmedabad student. Mr. Zafiruddin Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. Manohar Purshottam Gaitonde of the Topiwala High School, Malvan stands first among the successful candidates securing 476.

BOMBAY CENTRE

SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2 Abhyankar, Trimbak Yeshvant
3 Abhyankar, Vishnu Krishna
4 Acharya, Anantprasad Ratanlal
5 Adarkar, Bhaskar Namdeo
7 Agarkar, Achyut Jagannath.
12 Aitiwadkar, Shahu Tukaramji
13 Ajgaonkar, Murlidhar Shantaram
14 Ambdekar, Ashok Chintaman
15 Amladi, Raghunandan Krishna
16 Angare, Dattatraya Madhavrao
20 Ashar, Jadhavji, Jeram
21 Ashar, Laxman Narayan
22 Athale, Shankar Krishna.
24 Bagwe, Anant Narayan
27 Banhatti, Pandurang Narain
29 Bapat, Krishnaji Hari
30 Bapat, Ramchandra Vyanktesh
34 Barve, Shankar Damodar
35 Barve, Shankar Vithal
39 Bedekar, Janardan Dattatraya
42 *Bhagvat, Durga Narayan.*
43 Bhagwat, Raghunath Moreshwar
45 Bhandari, Vaijappa Ramchandra
46 Bhandarkar, Murlidhar Yeshwant
49 Bhansali, Suman Thakordas
50 Bhat, Ganesh Mahableshwar
53 Bhatavdekar, Gajanan Vishnu
62 Bijoor, Ranghunandan Ramerao
63 Bijur, Nagish Subrao
64 Birje, Mahadeo Narayan
65 Bodas, Achut Gopal
67 Bodas, Shankar Chintaman
71 Budhbhatti, Pragji Dharshi
72 Chanchani, Dhirajlal Jatashankar
74 Chatre, Ramchandra Vasudeo
84 Choksi, Motichand Maganbhai
86 Dabake, Govind Mahadeo
89 Dadarker, Vasant Mukundrao
100 Date, Shankar Balaji
101 Dave, Jasvantray Vithalji
102 Dave, Manoklal Shamaldas
103 Dave, Nataverlal Pranshanker
104 Dave, Sitaram Chunilal
106 Deodhar, Parsharam Vishnoo
107 Deodhar, Vishvanath Bajirao
110 Desai, Dinkar Amritlal
118 Desai, Maganlal Nathubhai
122 *Desai, Vimla Bhavanlal* .....
123 Deshmukh, Prabhakar Ganesh
129 Deshpande, Sadashiv Vinayak
135 Dhapare, Balkrishna Bhaskar
137 Dhond, Meghasham Shriniyas
138 Dhurandhar, Balkrishna Raoji
141 Dighe, Vasant Ramchandra
143 Dixit, Dattatraya Vasudeo
145 Dobhada, Maganlal Bapuchand
146 Donde, Vasant Ramchandra
148 Doshi, Jagmohandas Keshavji
149 Doshi, Mohanlal Chunilal
156 Gadre, Bhaskar Mahadeo
157 Gadre, Chintaman Krishna
158 Gaitonde, Manohar Purushottam
165 Gandhi, Papatlal Hargovind
168 Ganu, Mahadeo Vinayak
169 Govande, Manohar Keshao
175 Ghaisas, Hari Narayan
183 Gogate, Vitthal Narhar
186 Gokhale, Hari Anan t
188 Gokhale, Krishnaji Moreshwar
189 Gokhale, Krishnaji Vishwanath
191 Gole, Mukunda Ramchandra
193 Goradia, Narandas Ranchhoddas
194 Gore, Krishnaji Ravaji
195 Gore, Shriram Kashinath
196 Gosaria, Nagindas Odhavji
198 Gulgule, Govind Mahadeo
199 *Gupte, Manjula Madhavrao*
201 Gupte, Shantaram Ramchandra
205 Haldankar, Narayan Shankar
208 Heble Manoharrao Narasingrao
210 Hegde, Gajanan Ramkrishna
211 Hegde, Rama Shankar
214 Hublikar, Gurunath Tejappa
217 Jambhekar, Ganesh Bhalchandra
218 Jambotkar, Shripad Narayan
220 Jathal, Mugatlal Narsinglal
221 Jathar, Sadashiv Laxman
222 Jatkar, Gajanan Gangadhar
224 Jawle, Sadashiv Martand
226 Joag, Sadashiv Vaman
227 Jog, Ramkrishna Trimbak
228 Jog, Shankar, Keshav
231 Joglekar,, Shankar Shridhar
236 Joshi, Dinkar Balkrishna
239 Joshi, Govind Bhasker
240 Joshi, Hari Sadashiw
241 Joshi, Jayaram Vishnu.
248 Joshi, Ramchandra Raoji
250 Joshi, Shridhar Trimbak
252 Joshi, Sitaram Shankar
254 Joshi, Tryambak Mahadeo
255 Joshi, Vishwas Vinayak
262 Kale, Rajaram Ganesh
263 Kale, Shankar Sadashiv
265 Kalelkar, Shrikrishna Shantaram
266 Kamat, Atmaram Vinayak
268 Kamat, Shripad Mucund
269 Kamat, Timmappa Anandrao
272 Kane, Govind Pandurang
274 Kapadia, Dattatraya Govind
275 Kapadia, Dhirajlal Manmohandas
276 Kapadia, Jashvantlal Dahyabhai
277 Kapadia, Thakordas Dahyabhai
278 Karembelkar, Yashwant Bhargao
286 Karnde, Jayawant Narayan
287 Karnik, Dattatraya Govind
289 Karnik, Kashinath Prabhakar
292 Karode, Chintaman Govind
295 Karve, Yeshwant Narayan
296 Kasbekar, Shankar Mangeshrao
298 Katdare, Bharat Atmaram
300 Kelkar, Ramkishna Vishnu
304 Kerkar, Shripad Yashawant
305 Kerkar, Vishnu Shankar
307 Khaladkar, Keshav Chintaman
311 Khanbekar, Waman Yeshwant
312 Khambete, Anant Govind
314 Khandekar, Pandurang Dattatraya
316 Khandwalla, Navinchandra Tuljaram
317 Khanolkar, Vishwanath Vishram
318 Khare, Digambar Govind
320 Khare, Ramachandra Kashinath
321 Khare, Vishnu Ganes h
322 Kharkar, Chintamani Gopinath
323 Kharvandikar, Sadash v Vishnu
324 Khatau, Chandrakant Mulraj
326 Kher, Purushottam Ganesh
328 Kirtane, Hari Vishna
333 Koli, Dattatraya Dagdoo
335 Kondkar, Jagannath Vinayak
336 Korcharlakota, Subbarao
340 Kothare, Bholanath Sunderrao
344 *Kotwal, Vatsala Pandurang*
347 Kshirsagar, Shankar Yeshwant
352 Kundalkar, Narhar Ganesh
355 Lakhani, Nandlal Dosabhai
356 Lalit, Anant Sakharam
360 Lele, Nagesh Balwant
362 Limaye, Shrikrishna Vishwanath
363 Lodaya, Hirji Bhojraj
364 Lohar, Chimanlal Motiram
368 Mahajan, Narayan Vaman
371 Mahant, Yeshwant Dadoba
373 *Mandrekar, Sveta Narayan*
374 Manelker, Ratnakar, Balkrishnarao
376 *Manerikar, Vatsala Bapu*
379 Mapara, Satyendra Chimanlal
380 Marathe, Shivram Sakharam
384 Mattani, Charandas Laxmidas
389 Mehendale, Vinayak Keshao
391 Mehta, Dalichand Raychand
393 Mehta, Jayantilal Damodar
394 Mehta, Maganlal Hirji (also appearing in Shorthand and Typewriting.)
395 Mehta, Maneklal Jamnadas
398 Mehta, Yeshodhar Narmadashankar
399 Merchant, Pratapsinh Ratansi
400 Merchant, Vijaysinh Madhawji
404 Mhatre, Sunder Gajanan
408 *Modak, Champubai Sumitrarao*
410 Modak, Vinayak Ramchandra
411 Modi, Hemchand Nathuramji
412 Modi, Kantilal Nanchand
413 Modi, Laxmidas Chhotalal
422 Munja, Narayan Balkrishna
423 Muzumdar, Shrinivas Bhaskar
424 Nadkarni, Baburao Narayan
426 Nadkharni, Balchandra Vithal
428 Nadkarni, Gangadhar Shantaram
430 Nadkarni, Paramanand Sarvottam
432 Nadkarni, Sundar Sadashiv
436 Nadkarni, Venkatrai Shankar
441 Nandekar, Yeshwant Eknath
449 *Neryrkar, Gulab Vishna*
450 Ncrurkar, Manohar Mahadeo
456 Nimkar, Laxman Sitaram
458 Ogale, Govind Keshav
460 Oka, Chintaman Mahadeo
463 Orpe, Sitaram Balkrishna
468 Padhye, Pralhad Atmaram
471 Padukone, Devidas Visheshwar
473 Padval, Chandrakant Keshav
474 Padval, Vinayak Keshav
477 Pai-Panandikar, Anand Raghoba
478 Palande, Gangadhar Keshav
479 Palekar, Narayan Mangesh
484 Pandit, Rajaram Bhaskar
487 Panse, Jagannath Ganesh
492 Paranjpe, Bhargav Kashinath
496 Parchure, Shivram Bhaskar
497 Pardhy, Woman Trimbak
499 Parekh, Hashmukhlal Thakordas
500 Parekh, Panachand Bhagwanji
501 *Parekh Pushpavati Chhotlaal.*
505 Parikh, Manmohandas Nagindas
506 Parulekar, Vithal Ramchandra
507 Parulkar, Vasant Bhaskar
517 Patil, Balkrishna Vasudeo
519 Patil, Gajanan Shankar
520 Patil, Gangaram Nagu
524 Patil, Narayan Nana
529 Pawar, Amrut Tukojirao
532 Pednekar, Vasant Mukund
533 Pendse, Vishnu Dinkar
535 Phadake, Gajanan Dhunjiraj
536 Phadke, Vinayak Krishna
537 Phanse, Dattatrya Shankar
538 Phanse, Sadashiv Vaman
540 Phatak, Dattatrya Shankar
542 Phatak, Madhav Balkrishna
545 *Phene, Shantabai Narhar*
546 Pinge, Dinanath Madhusudan
547 Pingle, Sunderrao Jagannath
555 Potdar, Babram Sitaram
556 Potdar, Balkrishna Dinanath
561 Prabhu, Narayan Jagannath
564 Prabhu, Vasant Govind
568 Pradhan, Manohar Waman
569 Pradhan, Vasant Gopal
570 Pradhan, Vinayak Trimbak
572 Rabar, Deendayal Maneatram
575 Raje, Nathuram Waman
577 Randeri, Jaswantlal Jekisandes
579 Rane, Narayan Sakharam
580 Rangnekar, Damodar Purushottam
583 Redkar, Hari Raghunath
586 Rege, Purushottam Shivram
588 *Rege, Ratan Shankar*
592 Rishud, Vinayak Gangadhar
593 Rode, Nivrittinath Mahadeo
595 Sahnis, Mahadeo Anant
598 Sahasrabuddhe, Vishnu Vishwanath
599 Samant, Baburao Govind
602 Samant, Raghunath Rajaram
605 Samant, Tukaram Narahari
609 Sapre, Sitaram Narhar
610 Sapre, Vithal Vasudeo
611 Saraiya, Jayantilal Laxmidas
614 Sarpotdar, Ganesh Ramchandra
615 Sarwate, Manohar Balaji
617 Sathe, Dattatraya Sadashiv
619 Satoskar, Govind Chandroba
623 Sawant, Dinkar Dattatraya
630 Shah, Babulal Ratilal
631 Shah, Chimanlal Bhogilal
634 Shah, Rasiklal Manilal
635 Shah, Shantilal Amarchand
636 Shah, Shantilal Chhotolal
637 Shah, Sharatchand Khushal
641 Shahane, Rajaram Yeswant
643 Shanghavi, Amarshi Odhavji
645 Sheth, Manharlal Laxmichand
646 Sheth, Shanischandra Chimanlal
648 Shidhaye, Narayan Hari
649 Shikre, Sakharam Narayan
650 Shinde, Digambar Ganpatrao
651 Shirsat, Dinkar Dattatraya
652 Shirsat, Shantaram Pundlik
653 Shitut, Sitaram Vishnoo
655 Shroff, Ishverlal Bhagwandas
658 Shukla, Chandravadan Pranjivan
659 Shukla, Nageshwar Kailasnath
660 Sinkar, Sakharam Vishnu
662 Sohoni, Manorama Vaman
663 Sohoni, Vinayak Narayan
665 Sonalkar, Chintaman Rajaram
666 Subnis, Vasudew Gajanan
667 Sukthankar, Shriharsha Bhawaishankar.
669 Sunkale, Vinayak Sadashiv
672 Surve, Sitaram Narayan
677 Talpade, Manovihari Kunjavihari
678 Talpade, Vasant Nanuji
682 Tarkas, Balwant Thakordas
687 Tembe Damodar Krishna
688 Tendulkar, Gopinath Mahadev
689 Thakar, Ramniklal Jamnadas
690 Thakare, Prabhakar Rajaram
691 Thaker, Premji Bhavanji
692 Thakkar, Virji Koonverji
694 Thakore, Hiralal Chhotalal
695 Thakurdesai, Jayaram Ganesh
696 Thakurdesai, Vasudeo Bhagavant
697 Thatte, Devidas Keshav (also appearing in Drawing)
703 Tulpule Raghunatha Sitaram
707 Vadke, Shantaram Vasudeo
708 Vagh, Pandharinath Vasudeo
709 Vaidya, Balkrishna Shivram
710 Vaidya, Bandhuji Dajiba
716 Vaidya, Parshuram Laxman
717 Vaidya, Ramchandra Shankar
720 Vakade, Laxmikant Govind
722 Vakharia, Nanalal Dharshi
724 Varaiya, Pratapchand Coowarji
726 Varde, Prabhakar Narayan
730 Ved, Govinddas Dwarkadas
732 Velankar, Bhaskar Balkrishna
734 Vibhakar, Bansidhar Kalidas
736 *Vora, Saraswati, Dharamdas*
737 Vyas, Chhaganlal Jethabhoy
739 Wad, Purshottam Waman
740 Wagh, Digamber Mahableshwar
743 Wagle, Vithal Govind
744 Walimbe, Ganesh Krishna
747 Warty, Kamalakar Govindrao
748 Willing, Madhusudan Dattataya

SANSKRIT AND PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

751 *Kantawala, Shrimati*
756 Roy, Prabodhachandra Mitrachandra.
757 Sarfare, Shankar Sadashiv

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

761 *Creado, Olive Mary*
764 *Mayers, Nancy Myrtle*
765 *Vacha, Ruby Bejonji*

FRENCH AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

769 Agaskar, Dattaraya K.
770 Akolker, Yeshvant Laxmanrao
773 *Anklesaria, Dhun Berramgore*
774 *Antia, Meherbai Meherjibhai*
776 Ash Framreze Kuvorj
778 Bagli, Pollonji Nadirshaw
779 Bailur, Ananthnarayan Amritrao
785 Bana, Homi Framroze
789 *Bhabha, Maki*
792 Bhagwat, Vishnu Dinkar
799 Bhathena, Firoze Shapoorji
800 Bhesania, Ardeshir Hormusji
802 Bhobay, Veyankatesh Ramanath
803 Bilimoria, Keki Dinshah
80 Billimoria, Bhikhaji Shapurji
803 Billimoria Jehangir B.
807 *Byrne, Ailsa Irene*
811 Castelino, Francisco Carlito
813 Chaubal, Jayavant Gajanan
814 Chavan, Ramchandra Yeshwant
815 Chavathe, Khanderao Ramchandra
823 Cooper, Sorab Nowroji
824 Crawford, Soli Mancherji
825 *Cunha, Julie da*
826 Curian, Thomas
829 *Dadyseth, Aloo Hirji*
829 Dajee, Jal Dorabjee
834 Darukhanvala, Pestonji Jehangirji.
835 Dastur, Homi Jamshedji
836 Daver, Peshotan Shiavux
837 *D'Cruz Agnes*
840 Desai, Vasant Vamanrao
841 *Desouza, Iyra*
843 Devrukhaker, Khanderao Narayan
844 Dewoolker, Yeshwant Narayan
845 Dhalla, Piloo Dadabhoy
843 Dhondy, Rustomji Framji
850 *Dias, Ruth*
852 Dighe, Pandurang Atmaram
854 *D'Lima, Ethel Mary*
858 *D'Silva, Lily*
860 D'Souza, Herman
862 Dubash, Boman Darabshaw
863 Dubash, Jal Jehangirji
864 Dubash, Naval Kaikhushroo
865 Durve, Anant Moreshwar
867 Engineer, Behram Hormasjee
871 *Fernandez, Nancy*
872 *Figueiredo, Rose*
873 Gandhi, Kikabhai Bhaidas
877 Gokhale, Purushottam Annaji
878 Gool-Mohamed, Abdul Karim
881 Hassum, Gullamally
886 Ichaporia, Burjor Bomanji
887 Ichaporia, Minocher Bomonji
889 *Isaac, Esthel*
890 *Itchaporia, Dina Pirojshaw*
891 Iyer, Shankar Sunder
893 Javeri, Surubhai Chamanlal
895 Jeejeebhoy, Pesi Jamshedji
896 Jhaveri, Jayantilal Ratilal
899 Kamath, Vithal Laxman
900 Kanga, Bejonji Nowroji
901 Kanga, Homi Nusserwanji
902 Kapadia, Dhanjibhoy Hormasji
903 Kapur, Somnath
904 Karani, Noshir Dinshawji
905 Karkaria, Rustom Jehangir
906 Katrak, Dady Ardeshir
911 *Kharegat, Mehera Erachshah*
916 Khoja, Kasumali Fazalbhai
917 Khoja, Razak Fazal
918 Khote, Ramnath Trimbaknath
920 Koli, Krishna Babula
923 Kutar, Bamansha Hormasji
929 Kutar, Keki Hormasji
930 Kutar, Manecksha Kavasji
934 Lentin, Perin Phirozeshah
941 Madon, Rustom Shavakshaw
942 *Madon, Tehmi Bomonshaw*
946 Mama, Minocher Ardeshir
947 Mankar, Keshav Mothabhai
949 Marzban, Rustom Pherozeshah
953 Mehta, Chandrakant Maganlal
955 Mehta, Faredoon Hormusji
956 *Mehta, Jer Framji*
958 Mehta, Rustom Jehangir
961 Merchant, Burjorji Sorabji
962 Merchant, Hussonali Allimahomed
963 Mistry, Ardeshir Shapurji
964 Mistry, Burjor Dhunjishaw
965 Mistry, Cooverji Dorabji
967 *Mistry, Khorshed Temulji*
968 *Mistry, Mehra Manchersha*
969 *Mistry, Patla Maneckji*
970 Mistry, Russy Pestonji
971 Mistry, Tehemton Rutstomjee
983 Mulgaonkar, Balkrishna Manikrao
984 *Mulla, Mani Bhicaji*
985 *Mullaferoze, Perin Kawar*
986 Mullan, Naval A.
987 *Nagarwalla, Goolcher Jamshedji*
988 Naik, Hirlal Nanabhai
992 Navalkar, Krishnanath Shivshankar.
997 Pandurkar, Sitaram Vaman
998 Panthaki, Dinshaw Framji
999 Panthaki Nawroji Sorabji
1000 Parab, Dattaram Moreshwar
1002 Parekh, Jagmohan Gokuldas
1006 *Parmer, Grace*
1009 Patel, Manubhai Ambalal
1012 Paymaster, Savak Dinsha
1014 Poonekar, Ramakant Vasantrao
1015 Pradhan, Ramakant Narayan
1017 Press, Dara Rustomji
1018 Rahimtoola Ibrahim Habib
1020 Rane, Pushpasen Moreshwar
1021 Rao, Kabbinhitlu Venugopal
1022 Rele, Narayan Bhavanishanker
1023 Rele, Padmakar Vasant
1024 Sahar, Jehangir Hormusji
1026 Sanjana, Rustom Khurshedji
1027 Screwvala, Jehangir Ruttonji
1028 *Sequeria, Idaline*
1029 *Sethna, Attia Hormusji*
1030 Sethna, Minoo Jehangirji
1031 Setna, Dhunjibhoy Munchersha
1032 Shanghavi, Jayantilal Motichan
1033 Shaw, Dhanjishah Merwanji
1037 Shroff, Boman Ruttonshaw
1046 *Thakore, Jasumati Dhirajlal*
1051 Tyebji, Abdulkayum
1052 *Vachha, Perin Jamshedji*
1053 Vaidya, Daulatrao Jairam
1056 Bakharia, Godrej Jehangir
1061 Vatchagandhy, Ardeshir Sorabji
1063 Vazir, Mahomedalli
1065 Vesuna, Merwanji Rustomji
1067 Vijayakar, Narayan Vinayak
1068 Wazkar, Krishnarao Ramrao
1069 Writer, Dinshaw Phirozshaw

FRENCH AND PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1070 *Ajinkya, Pramila*
1071 *Aptekar, Rose*
1072 *Bamboat, Sabar*
1078 Chinoy, Miaoo Dhunjibhoy
1079 *Dhalla, Hilla Byramjee*
1083 *D'Sylva, Dora*
1084 *Dubash, Mani Noshirvan*
1087 *Fernandes, Velloz Bertha*
1101 *Mendes, Lena*
1103 *Miranda, Mary Lourdes*
1107 *Nanavaty, Alu*
1112 *Rodrigues, Clara*
1116 Shrinivasacharya, Rajanarayan
1117 Telang, Krishnarao
1118 *Tellis,, Nora*
1119 Titucula, Vijayakumar
1120 *Vadia, Hilla Kaikhusru*

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1132 Baldawala, Hosong Dhanjishaw
1133 Bandarkar, Ramnath Pandharinath
1136 Billimoria, Hormaz Navrojee
1137 Billimoria, Keki Edulji
1138 Birdy, Nariman Pestonji
1139 Buhariwala, Burjorji Hormusji
1140 Buhariwala, Ratanshah Rustonji
1141 Calcuttawala, Yousuf Ahmed
1144 Chinai, Kersasp Ratanji
1145 Chinoy, Bahadur Pherozshaw
1147 Contractor, Badruddin Hussenbhoy
1148 Contractor, Durlabh Bhikabhai
1153 Dabholkar, Narayan Govind
1154 Dadachanji, Minocheher Fardunji
1155 Daji, Framroz Bomanshaw
1157 Dalal, Nanalal Devidas
1159 Damania, Pheroz Rustomzi
1163 Dastur, Jamasp Phiroze
1164 Dastur, Noshirwan Jehanbux
1165 Daver, Jal Pestonjee
1166 *Davierwalla, Hormusji Dinshaw*
1168 Davierwalla, Tehmina Dinshaw
1169 Desai, Minocher Behramji
1170 Dhabhar, Noshirvan Bemanji
1171 Dhunbhoora, Cavas Jehangirshaw
1176 Driver, Ratanshaw Dosabhoy
1179 Dutia, Temurasp Manekji
1181 Elavia, Temulji Pestonji
1182 Farrukhi, Shaikh Sirajuddin Kamruddin
1183 Frenchman, Homi Meherji
1184 Gandhi, Mathuradas Vrajlal
1185 Gandhi, Prataprai Ratilal
1189 Guzdar, Khurshid Dadabhoy
1192 Hararwala, Alihusain Mohamedali
1193 Hasham, Kanji
1195 Heeramanеck, Viccaji Rustomji
1196 Irani, Adi Sorabji
1198 Irani, Fardoon Hormasji
1200 Irani, Purvez Munchersha
1201 Irani, Rustam Dinshaw
1204 Jamadar, Ali Ismail
1206 Jassawalla, Jal Rustamji
1207 Javeri, Sobhagchand Hirachand
1214 Karawadia, Abdulkarim Alibhai
1217 Kazi, Habibuddin Sharīuddin
1219 Khajotia, Minocher Dossabhoy
1223 Kharas, Dorab Jamshedji
1225 Khorakwalla, Abdulbhoy Mohammedally.
1226 Khosrawy, Khosrow Khodamorad
1229 Kotwal, Yashwant Anantrao
1230 Madan, Ardeshir Barjorji
1231 Madon, Boman Behramji
1232 Madon, Hirji Shavaxsha
1234 Marfatia, Purshotamdas Matilal
1235 Meer, Magbulali Meer Imdadali
1236 Meherji, Shavak Khursetji
1238 Mehta, Faredoon Pirojsha
1239 Mehta, Jal Nanabhoy
1241 Mehta, Minocher Dinshawji
1244 Merchant, Husseinalli Gulamhusein
1245 Merchant, Kurbanally Hajikarim
1248 Minocher-Homji Adarbad Ardeshir
1251 Mistry, Ardeshir Cawasji
1254 Mistry, Rustom Dinshawji
1261 Muljiani, Husseinally Jafferbhoy
1262 Munshi, Abdullatiff Bachumia
1275 Patel, Gulabdas Kapurchand
1279 Patel, Nariman Jehangirji
1286 Peshiman, Ibrahim Abdul Rahiman
1289 Pithawalla, Soli Nusserwanji
1295 Rattonsey, Nurmahomed Jaffer
1298 Screwvala, Meherwanji Behramji
1299 Sepoy, Rustomji Dorabji
1300 Sethna, Ardeshir Hormusji
1301 Sethna, Firoz Shapoorjee
1306 Shroff, Aeli Edulji
1308 Shroff, Jehangir Framji
1309 Shroff, Minocheher Dosabhai
1310 Shroff, Rustom Bomanji
1312 Somjee, Rahim Jusabbhoy
1313 Surveyor, Behman Naveroji
1317 Tarapoorwala, Byram Aderji
1318 Tarapoorewala, Dara Bhikhaji
1320 Tata, Haoma Ardeshir
1321 Thakkar, Lavji Lakhamsey
1322 Toot, Rustomji Hormasji
1326 Wadia, Darab Ardeshir
1329 Wagle, Dakornath Dwarkanath

PERSIAN AND PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1338 Mehta, Boman Hirjibhoy

LATIN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

1342 Abreo, Roscndo Polycarpo
1343 Adenwalaa, Pestonji Dinshaw
1346 Alvares, Victor
1350 Braganca, Bernard Anthony
1355 Colaco, Michael
1356 Correa, Manuel
1358 Crasto, Basil
1361 D'Costa, Arhur J.
1362 D'Costa, Valentine
1364 De'Britto, Henry
1365 DeSa, Berardo Antonio Adelfo
1367 DeSouza, Lawrence Arthur
1369 Dias, Rogne
1370 D'Lima, Joseph
1371 D'Lima Marcus
1372 D'Lima, Paul Albert
1373 D'Sa, Bernard
1374 D'Sa, Joaquim Rozario
1379 D'Silva Rudolf
1381 D'Souza, Durrant Edward
1382 D'Souza Francis Xavier
1384 D'Souza, John Cruz
1385 D'Souza, Lawrie
1390 D'Souza, Tiburcio
1391 Espinheiro, Damiao Francisco Marshall
1398 Fernandes, Joseph Roque
1399 Fernandes, Philip
1401 Fernandez, Lewis Wilfred
1402 Fernandez, Mannas
1403 Fernandez, Stanislaus
1404 Ferreira, Anselm
1407 Gomes, Athanas
1409 Gracious, Anthony Edward
1410 Heredia, Albert
1411 Keating, Denzil
1414 Lawrence-Dsouza, Joseph
1415 Lobo, Alex Xavier
1417 Lobo, Sabino
1418 Lyon, Aloysuis
1419 Marquis, Salvador
1420 Mascarenhas, Alex
1421 Mascarenhas, Michael
1422 Menezes-Fernandes, Franklin
1428 Monterio, Anthony Charles
1429 Myers, John
1431 Noronha, Hubert R.
1433 Pereira, Alfred Marshall
1434 Pereira, Archie
1435 Pereira, Aysenio Caetano
1437 Pereira, Crecy
1440 Pereira, William John
1445 Pinto, Sebastian
1446 Pinto, Stanislaus
1447 Pinto, Walter
1449 Rodrigues, Alex Francis
1450 Rodrigues, Anthony Peter
1451 Rodrigues, Ignatius Loyala Leofred
1455 Saldanha, Isidore Joachim Antonio
1456 Saldanha, Rodolpho
1457 Salvador, Michael
1458 Sequeira, Lino
1460 Shroff, Jolly
1461 Silveira, Alex Augustus
1462 Soares, Edward
1463 Tavares, Victor Florian

AVESTA PAHALAVI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1473 Avasia, Minocher Framji
1475 Bhoot, Rustom Pestonji
1476 Kotwal, Sorabji Fardunji
1477 Kntar, Fardunji Kharshedji
1479 Minocherhomji, Burorji Hormasji
1481 Sanjana, Bapuji Dinshaji

HEBREW AND PHYSICE AND CHEMISTRY.

1486 Gudkar, Rahamin Samuel
1490 Moses, Menahem Daniel
1491 Penkar, Haeen Samuel
1494 Raymond, Ben Raymond
1495 *Reuben, Emma Silas*
1496 Rohekar, Joseph Moses
1499 Silas, Silas Moses
1501 Waskar, Samson Rahamim

MARATHI AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

1506 *Padaley, Avantika Damodar*

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1512 Banker, Janardan Balkrishna
1516 Bhat, Shivram Ganesh
1522 *Chakranarayan, Indira*
1523 *Chankranarayan, Sumati Kashinath*
1525 Chandwadkar, Gajanan Dattatraya
1531 Dandekar, Gajanan Mahadeo
1540 Desphande, Laxman Ganesh
1542 *Dhanya, Rebecca*
1543 Dhavadekar, Vishnu Gopal
1548 Gadkari, Gajanan Sitaram
1557 Gokhale, Keshav Vishnu
1558 Gokhale, Shrikrishna Vithal
1561 Gurjar, Sadashiv Ramkrishna
1567 Joglekar, Balwant Sitaram
1570 Joshi, Gajanan Narayan
1574 Kadam, Dattaram Krishnaji
1579 Kale, Ambadas Bhaskar
1581 Kaprekar, Kashinath Trimbak
1585 Karnik, Dattatraya Yeshwant
1591 Katdare, Ganesh Parsharam
1592 Kelkar, Sadashiv Dattatraya
1593 Keni, Krishnarao Ganputrao
1597 Kirtikar, Choturam Ganpatrao
1599 Kulkarni, Bhagwant Shripat
1608 Lele, Shridhar Raghunath

1612 Mahatre, Prabhakar Anant
1619 Mehendale, Anant Ganesh
1620 Mondkar, Vinayak Purushottam
1627 *Newton, Susan Samuel*
1628 *Ohol, Manorama Yeshwant*
1629 *Padhye, Kamal Bhagwant*
1641 Patwardhan, Krishnaji Ramchandra
1646 Pradhan, Dattatraya Purushottam
1648 Pradhan, Mohaniraj Keshao
1650 Rahate, Kashinath Bhau
1658 Rege, Ramrao Shivrao (also appearing in Sanskrit
1661 Rege, Vasant Dattatraya
1663 Sabnis, Ramchandra Bhagwant
1666 Sale, Shankar Vishwanath
1669 Sarode, Ambadas Dasharath
1677 Sawant, Yeshwant Tukaram
1679 Shende, Shridhar Purushottam
1682 Sirsat, Raman Vasudeo
1683 Sohoni, Krishna Vaman
1686 Talim Nilkanth Jagannath
1690 Tatke, Digumber Mahadev
1693 Thakur Desai, Narahar Dattatraya
1695 Tipnis, Krishnanath Raghunath
1700 Vaidya, Krishnarao Ramrao
1712 Watwe, Waman Kashinath

MARATHI AND PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1717 Gole, Ganesh Mahadeo
1718 Khanolkar, Gopal Sadashiv
1721 Sawant, Ramakant Balkrishna

GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1727 Asher, Chandrasen Valabhdas
1729 Bakshi, Jayprasad Labhshankar
1731 Bhatia, Manulal Damodar
1735 Darji, Laxmidas Ramji
1737 Desai, Balvantrai Chhotubhai
1738 Desai, Balvantrao Khandubhai
1740 Desai, Jayvantlal Hirachand
1741 Desai, Ramanlal Manilal
1744 Doshi, Manilal Jethalal
1747 Jhaveri, Kundanlal Hirachand
1750 Joshi, Narayandas Ambashankar
1752 Joshi, Vasantrai Bhavanishankar
1753 Kanani, Dhirajlal Damodardas
1759 Mehta, Harilal Tribhovan
1761 Merchant, Gopaldas Khimji
1765 Panchmatia, Gordhandas Vallabhadas.
1772 Patel, Pranlal, Jekisandas
1776 Shah, Chunilal Virchand
1779 Shah, Ramanlal Vrajlal
1780 Shah, Ratilal Kastoorchand
1785 Soni, Lalji Vaghji
1786 Tapkirvala, Kantilal Chimanlal
1789 Thakkar, Shivji Jadavji
1790 Thakur, Ramchandra Narayan
1793 Trivedi, Narmadashanker Gopalji
1797 Zaveri, Pritamlal Motichand

PORTUGUESE AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1812 Chikhalikar, Anant
1815 Cota, Isidoro Anunciacao Francisco
1816 DeMello, Julio Pinto
1820 D'Oliveira Fernandes, Gilherme Geraldo.
1824 Fernandes, Anthony Joseph
1826 Gama-Rose, Alexander
1830 Laud, Waman Vinayak
1834 Pereira, John Baptist Aniceto
1838 Rosario, Joseph Francis Xavier
1840 Sataritavaz, Fernando

PORTUGUESE AND PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1844 DaCosta, Honorato
1846 Fernandes, Jose Custodio
1847 Gama-Rose, Rui
1843 George, Clementino

SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1853 Barsode, Vishwanath Hari
1854 Bhandarkar, Dattatraya Achyut
1856 Bhole, Purshottam Vishnu
1858 Daimle, Sadashiv Shridhar
1860 Dhamanakar, Narayan Dattatraya
1862 Godbole, Dattatraya Shankar
1863 Joshi, Bhaskar Gajanan
1866 Kapadia, Sunderlal Maneklal
1869 Koshe, Ganesh Sakharam
1870 Marvadi, Atmaram Shivalal
1871 Mehta, Kundanlal Harilal
1873 Mulik, Vithal Mahadeo
1877 Parmar, Harjivan Parshotam
1878 Patkar, Rajaram Shivram
1882 Pikle, Bhavanishankar Yeshwant
1885 Raje, Padmaker Kashinath
1887 Sathe, Vasant Shridhar
1888 Savant, Balkrishna Sakharam
1889 Shah, Chimanlal Keshavlal
1891 Shah, Mohanlal Harkchand
1892 Shenai, Dattatram Vithal
1893 Shringarpure, Kashinath Hari
1894 Suktankar, Anand Shantaram
1895 *Taskar, Champu Moreshwar*
1896 Tendulkar, Shivram Narayan
1897 Trilokya, Vasant Shrikrishna
1898 Vaidya, Raghunath Damodhar

SANSKRIT, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1900 Desai, Madhav Dattatraya

FRENCH, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1901 *Amaral Elvira*
1902 *Bardi, Tehmi Jehangir*
1903 *Battiwala, Parin Dinshaw H. L.*
1904 Bharucha, Cavash Kaikhasharu
1905 Desai, Bhagvanji Mohanbhai
1906 Dhalla, Burjor Dadabhoy
1907 Dhargalkar, Krishnarao Purshotum
1910 Jussawala, Shiavex Nusserwanji
1912 Khapkar, Bhalchandra Shamrao
1915 Meher-Homji, Dadabhoy Rustomji
1916 Mehta, Erachshaw Shavakshaw
1918 Naik, Narayan Bhikaji
1919 Navalkar, Anant Ramrao
1920 Nentin, Minocher Ardeshir
1921 Pabany, Ebrahim Mahomedbhoy
1922 Panthakey, Minoo Homji
1923 Patel, Boman Jamsetji
1924 Patel, Manilal Shankarbhai (also appearing in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic).

FRENCH, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

1927 *DeMello, Olive*
1928 *Misquitta, Isabel*

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

1929 Anklesaria, Maneksha Jamshedji
1930 Bharucha, Pesi Ardeshir
1934 Irani, Noshirwan Dhunjibhoy
1935 Mistry, Naval Cowasjii
1937 Patel, Dinshaw Dadabhoy
1938 Pereira, Marian Mathias
1940 Wankadia, Nadir Hormusji

LATIN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1942 D'Mello, Ambrose
1944 D'Souza, Longino
1945 Noronha, Anthony

LATIN, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1947 Joseph, Benjamin

AVESTA, PAHLAVI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1948 Vaghaivala, Erachsha Jamshedji
1949 Vaiidar, Phiroi Khurshedji
1950 Vaiidar, Sapurji Kharshedji

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

1951 Barve, Govind Narayan
1952 Chitre, Vaman Sakharam
1959 Shinde, Vasant Ganesh

GUJARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1960 Dalal, Madanlal Naginlal
1963 Sheth, Shantilal Chimanlal
1964 Zaveri, Bhogilal Pranjivandas

PORTUGUESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

SANSKRIT.

1968 Bedarkar, Khanderao Narayan
1969 Bhatt, Prabhashanker Ramchandra
1971 Bhurke, Dattatraya Mukundrao
1972 Chaudhari, Harischandra Vishwanath.
1974 Gandhi, Natwerlal Nathlal
1975 Jhaveri, Jaichand Jivanchand
1978 Joshi, Dattatraya Govind
1979 Joshi, Govind Vithal
1982 Kelkar, Ganesh Gopal
1984 Kulkarni, Madhukar Sadashiv
1985 Marathe, Ramchandra Mahadeo
1986 *Mathal, Peetikayil Mary*
1988 Mhaskar, Krishnaji Damodar
1989 Mhatre, Atmaram Ramchandra
1990 Nadkarni, Sadashiv Sitaram
1991 *Naik, Bayo Sakharam*
1992 Naik, Harishankar Kashinath
1993 Nanavati, Natverlal Thakordas
1995 Pandit, Dwarkanath Dattatraya
1998 Parelkar, Khanderao Anandrao
1999 Pendharkar, Gajanan Janardan
2000 Pratap, Hiralal Jagjivan
2001 Purohit, Balvant Bhimji
2004 Saralker, Purshottam Balkrishna
2005 Sashittal, Shantaram Santappa
2006 Sawant, Harischandra Bhikaji
2007 Shah, Maganlal Bhagwanjee
2009 Sirsat, Mahadeo Narayan
2011 Vaidya, Yeshwant Govind

FRENCH

2013 *Daruvala, Tehmi Khursedji*
2014 Desai, Dadiba Manchershaw
2015 Desai, Vijaya Ramadatta
2016 Mantri, Janardhan Ramchandra
2017 Parke, Samuel Vincent

PERSIAN.

2018 Kalwachwala, Dhanjishaw Sorabji
2020 Patell, Khursed Ardeshir
2021 Somjee, Habib Jusabbhoy
2023 Wadia, Dhanjishaw Edalji

HEBREW.

2027 *Moses, Bathsheba*
2028 Rubens, Joshua Abraham

MARATHI.

2030 Chitnis, Shampao Kashinath
2031 Khanolkar, Bhikaji Achyat
2032 Kulkarni, Vishnu Ramkrishna (also appearing in Sanskrit).
2035 Oka, Narayan Vinayak

GUJARATI.

2037 Bhatt, Kanchanlal Farashram
2039 Mehta, Mahipatram Bhagwanlal
2040 Shroff, Navnitlal Mohanlal
2041 Udeshi, Trienmdas Carsandas

PHSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

2042 *Asha, Freny Framroj*

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2046 Bhatt, Rajendra Chhotalal
2047 Bedarkar, Ramchandra Abajee
2050 Desai, Yashwantrai Bhimbhai
2052 Dhabu, Gangadhar Raghunath
2053 Fernandes, Santana Pascoal
2054 Golwalla, Darab Dinshawji
2055 Gracias, Mathew Placid
2056 Gupte, Dewidas Atmaram
2057 Kasad, Navroji Pirojsha
2059 Ketkar, Narayan Vinayak
2062 Kutar, Noshirwan Framoj
2063 Lalla, Abdul-Razak Abdul-Hamid
2064 Likhite, Dwarakanath Atmaram
2065 Magwan, Matthias Jethalal
2067 Master, Noshir Hormasji
2070 *Mody, Bannu Nusservanji*
2073 Nathani, Sultanali Karmali
2076 Palkar, Harishchandra Narsinh
2078 *Patole, Waru*
2079 Razvi, Syed Abdul Momin
2081 Thakker, Gangadas Ramji
2083 Tillu, Vasudeo Ramchandra

MATRICULATION.

2084 Daruvala, Mehervan Dhanjishah
2086 Gadre, Parsuram Ramchandra
2090 Rege, Purshottam Managesh
2091 Sule, Ranganath Dattatraya

POONA CENTRE

SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2093 *Kamat, Anusuya*
2094 Abanave, Tukaram Sitaram
2096 Abhyankar, Shivram Sitaram
2098 Abhyankar Vishnu Sadashiv
2099 Advant, Anant Gangadhar
2102 Agashe, Laxman Kashinath
2106 Akolkar, Madhav Krishna
2107 Andhalkar, Shivaling Narayan
2108 Anjal, Tryambak Ramchandra
2109 Apte, Ganesh Ramchandra
2110 Apte, Gopal Chintaman
2114 Aptikar, Purushottam Balkrishna
2115 Athalye, Prabhakar Trimbak
2117 *Athalye, Kashi*
2118 Athavale, Vishnu Tryambak
2119 Atre, Ramakant Narayan
2121 *Avate, Indira*
2125 Badve, Baboo Pralhad
2129 Bal, Gopal Ramachandra
2130 Baldota, Rajmal Umedmal
2134 *Bapat, Kashi*
2135 Bapat, Purshottam Shankar
2136 Bapat, Visnu Naphar
2137 Bapat, Vishwanath Pandurang
2138 Bapat, Waman Pandurang
2139 Bapat, Yashawant Keshav
2141 Barve, Ramkrishna Sakharam
2147 Bhadbhade, Vinayak Hari
2148 *Bhagwat, Godavari*
2150 Bhagwat, Shambho Damodar
2157 Bhatmulay, Madhukar Sadashiv
2164 Bhole, Purshottam Tukaram
2167 Bhosale, Sakharam Rajaram
2169 Bidkar, Dattotraya Malhar
2170 Bijjur, Birappa Ningappa
2178 Chandorkar, Martand Vishnu
2180 Chandratre Purshottam Damodar
2181 Chaphekar, Ramchandra Vasudeo
2184 Changule, Bhupal Appanan
2186 *Chavan, Indira Shridhar*
2188 Chimanpure, Waman Baliram
2189 Chinchgharkar, Vaijanath Balkrishna
2191 Chitale, Govind Ganesh
2195 Dabholkar, Ramchandra Govind
2196 Dahale, Narayan Madhao
2197 Dala, Bhalchandra Damodar
2198 Dalvi, Managesh Sadashiv
2199 Damale, Vinayak Jagannath
2202 Damel, Vishnu Mahadeo
2203 Dandawate, Nilkanth Govind
2204 *Dandekar, Chandraprabha*
2207 Darandale Mukund Madhava
2208 Dashaputre, Sitaram Shriniwas
2211 Datar, Vasant Damodar
2217 Dayame, Narayan Ramgopa
2218 Deo, Ganesh Narayan
2219 Deo, Madhav Shripad
2220 Deo, Vakratunda Chintaman
2221 Deodhar, Dattatraya Vishnu
2222 Deole, Ramchandra Dhondo
2223 Desai, Baburao Govindrao
2226 Deshmukh, Chintaman Gajanan
2227 Deshmukh, Kamalakar Vaman
2229 Deshmukh, Martand Sitaram
2231 Deshmukh Ranakant Narayan
2233 *Deshpande, Champ Keshav*
2236 Deshpande, Keshao Rangnath
2237 Deshpande, Manohar Vishnu
2241 Devale, Keshava Gangaram
2242 Deodhar, Vaman Siddheswar
2248 *Dhawle, Manorama R.*
2249 Dhere, Vasudeo Hanmant
2251 Dikshit, Vaman Tryambak
2254 Diwakar, Narayan Anant
2255 Dixit, Dattatraya Shridhar
2256 Dixit, Madhav Ganesh
2257 Dixit, Ramchandra Bhimashankar
2259 Dravid, Shivram Laxman
2261 Firodea, Nawalmal Kundalmal
2265 Gadre, Shridhar Gajanan
2266 Gadre, Vasant Anant
2268 Gandhe, Martand Mahipat
2269 Gandhi, Chhotalal Amritlal
2271 Ganpule, Mahadeo Krishna
2272 Garud, Bhaskar Chimaji
2275 Gharpure, Prabhakar Purushottam
2276 Gharpure, Vishvanath Jagannath
2277 *Ghate, Yugandhara Vinayak*
2279 Gholap, Dattatraya Raoji
2280 Ghorpade, Jayasinharao Malojirao
2282 Girme, Gopal Bhagvant
2283 Godbole, Gopal Mahadeo
2285 Godbole, Madusudan Bindurao
2286 Godbole, Sivram Vishwanath
2289 Gogate, Gajanan Trimbak
2294 Gokhale, Janardan Mahadev
2296 Gokhale, Ramchandra Vishvanath
2297 Gokhale, Vinayak Govind
2298 *Gole, Manik*
2299 Gole, Pundarikaksha Vinayak
2301 Govitrikar, Parshram Mahadev
2303 Gupte, Digambar Dattatraya
2304 Gupte, Dinkar Dwarkanath
2310 Ingle, Narayan Dadaji
2315 Javadekar, Yeshwant Vyankatesh
2317 Jeste, Shankar Damodar
2319 Jog, Dattatraya Wasudeo
2320 Jog, Gajanan Ramchandra
2324 Johore, Bhargav Vishnu
2328 Joshi, Chintaman Ganesh
2329 Joshi, Dattatraya Pandurang
2330 Joshi, Dwarkanath Keshav
2333 Joshi, Govind Pandurang
2334 Joshi, Krishnaji Pandurangrao
2335 Joshi, Laxman Balkrishna
2337 Joshi, Moreshwar Krishna
2338 Joshi, Murlidhar Laxman
2340 Joshi, Narayan Ganesh
2341 Joshi, Ramchandra Dattatraya
2342 Joshi, Shankar Narayan
2344 Joshi, Vasudeo Balkrishna
2348 Joshi, Yeshwant Vishwanath
2349 Joshi-Phadnis, Shridhar Vasudeo
2350 Juvekar, Yesvant Hari
2352 *Kakad, Shanta Narayan*
2354 Kalamkar, Narayan Gangadhar
2356 *Kalavade, Prita*
2357 Kale, Dattatraya Ramchandra
2358 Kale, Krishnaji Dattatraya
2359 Kale, Sadashiv Dattatraya
2361 Kanade, Dattatraya Vishnu
2367 Kanekar, Anant Bhaskar
2368 *Kanekar, Kamala*
2369 Kanetkar, Vishnu Gopal
2370 Kanhere, Balkrishna Trimbak
2371 Kanitkar, Ramchandra Shankar
2372 Kanitkar, Shamsundar Sadashiv
2373 *Karandikar, Chapla*
2374 Karandikar, Janardan Vasudeo
2380 Karkhanis, Shantaram Tryambak
2382 Karmarkar, Sadashiv Ganesh
2383 Karve, Shankar Asaram
2387 Kelkar, Divakar Govind
2388 Kelkar, Krishnaji Balwant
2390 Kelkar, Ranghunath Vithal
2392 Kelkar, Vasant Mahadeo
2397 Khandekar, Mahadev Rajaram
2401 Kharshikar, Sharad Hari
2402 Kharwandikar, Ganesh Tryambak
2403 Khavale, Pralhad Vishanu
2404 Kher, Vishnu Gangadhar
2405 Khiunsra, Mohanlal Lachhiram
2407 Khuperkar, Raghunath Balkrishna
2411 *Kirloskar, Indu*
2413 Kiwalkar, Gajanan Dattatraya
2416 Korde, Vaman Trembak
2417 Kshirsagar, Purushottam Vithal
2423 Kulkarni, Chintaman Vishnu
2424 Kulkarni, Damodar Gopal
2425 Kulkarni, Dattatraya Vishnu
2426 Kulkarni, Dattatraya Vishwanath
2429 Kulkarni, Laxman Mahadeo
2432 Kulkarni, Narayan Manohar
2439 Kulkarni, Vyankatesh Dattatraya
2440 Kulkarni, Yeshwant Sadashiv
2442 Kurlekar, Ramchandra Vasudeo
2443 *Kurlekar, Sumati Vasudeo*
2445 Lanke, Laxman Ranganath
2446 Lele, Bhanlchandra Nagesh
2449 Lele, Yeshwant Vithal
2455 Lohar, Shankar Narayan
2456 Londhe, Dwarkanath Krishnaji
2459 Mahajan, Kautik Krishna
2462 Malshe, Gajanan Balwant
2463 Mandre, Gulab Raghunath
2464 Mangavati, Virabhadrappa Shivalingappa
2468 Marathe, Dattatraya Kashinath
2469 Marathe, Mahadeo Krishna
2470 Marathe, Moreshwar Vaman
2471 Marathe, Narayan Bhikaji
2473 *Marathe, Vimal*
2475 Marwadi, Chunilal Hansraj
2476 Matkari, Dattatraya Vithal
2478 Mehendale, Shridhar Balkrishna
2479 Metkar, Shriram Shankar
2480 Mirajakar, Padmanabh Govind
2481 Mitkar, Shantaram Jagannath
2484 Mokashi, Umakant Shantaram
2488 Mudkavi, Vishnu Bhimarao
2491 Mutalik, Virupakshi Ramchandra
2492 Mutha, Alamghand Gajamal
2493 Nagale, Pandurang Anant
2496 Naik, Madhao Vishnu
2497 Nanal, Narayan Dhondo
2498 Nande, Nilkanth Yeshwant
2499 Narkhedkar, Dattatraya Shamrao
2504 Nerlekar, Vasudeo Vishnu
2505 Neurgaonkar, Govind Shankar
2509 Nyayadhish, Vishnu Dattatreya
2510 Oak, Damodar Anant
2511 Oak, Narayan Dattatreya
2517 Palnitkar, Chintaman Balwant
2518 Palnitkar, Vithal Raghunath
2520 Pandit, Dinkar Vasudeo
2521 Pandit, Shriram Shripad
2522 Pandit, Vyankatesh Nilkanth
2524 Panse, Janardan Waman
2527 Paranjape, Keshav Anant
2528 Paranjape, Mahadeo Govind
2529 Paranjape, Vaman Krishna
2531 Parasnis, Pandurang Dattatraya
2537 Patel, Dahyabhai Valavbhai
2538 Patil, Dattatray Trymbak
2539 Patil, Gangadhar Vinayak
2542 Pathak, Bhikaji Dhondo
2544 Patharkar, Madhav Govind
2546 Patwardhan, Dayananda Jivaji
2547 Patwardhan, Narhar Nilkanth
2548 *Patwardhan, Shanta Narayan*
2551 Patwardhan, Vaman Mahdeoo
2553 Pawate, Nijaguna Siddharamappa.
2557 *Phadake, Pramila Narayan*
2563 Phansalkar, Shripad Laxman
2564 Phanse, Narayan Jagannath
2565 Phanse, Trimbak Hari
2566 Phatak, Dhundiraj Ranganath
2568 *Phatak, Yamu*
2571 Ponkshe, Vinayak Nagesh
2574 Prabhu, Bhaskar Sajaram
2575 Prabhu, Keshav Dattatraya
2577 Prabhune, pralhad Narhar
2581 Pratinidhi, Trimbakrao Appasaheb
2582 Pundlik, Avadhoot Janardan
2583 Purandare, Digambar Krishna
2584 Purandare, Tukaram Damodar
2586 Purekar, Narayan Vinayak
2593 Ranade, Govind Purushottam
2594 Ranade, Narayan Krishna
2596 Ranadive, Madhukar Dattatraya
2597 Ranadive, Shantaram Vishnu
2598 Ransubhe, Ramchandra Balkrishna
2600 Ratnalikar, Bheem Shrinivas
2601 Rekhi, Shripad Dattatraya
2602 Renukdas, Gangadhar Sitaram
2605 Sabnis, Naravan Yeshwant
2607 Sahasrabudhe, Anant Ganesh
2616 Sane, Vishnu Vaman
2618 Sant, Narayan Madhav
2621 Sathaye, Govind Shankar
2622 Sathaye, Hari Vishnu
2625 Sathe, Sadashiv Keshav
2627 Satpute, Ramchandra Vyanktesh
2628 Savant, Namdeo Krishnaji
2629 *Sawarkar, Sindhu Dinkar*
2630 Shah, Shantilal Maganlal
2632 *Sheorey, Yani Raghunath*
2633 Shidid, Ramchandra Damodar
2635 Shidore, Vaman Govind
2636 Shiknis, Vinayak Khanderao
2637 *Shinde, Manorasha*
2638 Shinde, Nagnath Laxman
2639 Shintre, Gopal Govind
2640 *Shirali, Sumitra R.*
2641 Shirolkar, Bhalchandra Vinayak
2642 Shitole, Raghunath Gangaji
2643 Shrotriya, Vinayak Shankar
2646 Soman, Narayan Chintaman
2648 Sonar, Balkrishna Keshav
2649 Sonar, Digambar Ramchandra
2651 Sonar, Rajaram Babashet
2655 Sontakke, Damodar Shripad
2656 Sudumbrekar, Chintaman Vinayak
2657 Suley, Rameshchandra Bhaskar
2658 *Symon, Lily*
2659 *Talim, Hira Trimback*
2660 Tambe, Sadashiv Vishnu
2661 Tambe, Shripati Gangadhar
2662 Tambe, Shiram Hari.
2667 Tembe, Nilkanth Ramchandra
2668 Tendulkar, Dattatraya Vinayak
2675 Tilgul, Venkatesh Bhaskar
2676 Tonpe, Vishwanath Yadavrao
2678 Udhalkar, Shilnath Ramchandra
2679 Umrani, Krishnaji Ganesh
2686 Vaidya, Vinayak Moreshwar
2687 Vaidya, Wasudeo Pandurang
2688 Vaishampayan, Anant Tryambak.
2689 Velankar, Ramchandra Narayan
2690 Vanarase, Balkrishna Khanderao
2691 Vani, Dattatraya Nathu
2692 Virkar, Purshottam Narayan
2693 Virkar, Yeshawant Chintaman
2694 Wable, Bhalchandra Krishnarao
2695 Wagh, Bhaskar Sakharam
2699 Wakade, Keshav Vyankatesh
2700 *Waknis, Mathu Dinkar*
2701 Zirape, Digambar Shankar

PALI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

2703 Bhide, Purshottam Balkrishna
2704 Kadegaonkar, Purshotttam Govind.
2708 Puntambekar, Ramchandra Vyenkatesh.

FRENCH PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2710 Albuquerque, Albert Mario
2712 Bharucha, Homi Dhunjishaw
2715 Condillac, Francis
2716 Currimbhoy, Habib A.
2720 De Albuquerque, Theodosius
2724 Jossawalla, Erach Merwanji
2725 Paranjape, Govind Vithal
2726 *Paymaster, Perin Behramji*
2729 *Pinto, Adelaide*
2730 *Samson, Lily Solomon*

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2734 Abdul, Wahab Hakim
2735 Afzulpurkar, Bhimrao Ganpatrao
2736 Ahsan, Aziz
2738 Avasia, Rustom Dorabji
2743 Bohari, Hasenbhai Gulam Hussein
2745 Choksey, Shavaksha Bomanji
2750 Deshmukh, Bhagwan Apparao
2754 Dube, Mahabirprasad Laxmanprasad.
2757 Farid, Shafique Ahmed
2758 Firozabadker, Raghunath Bhimrao
2761 Hawanurker, Gurunath Bhimarao
2762 Honawar, Mohan Harischandra
2766 Ismail, Papa Miyan
2771 Kaikobad Rustom Hormasji
2772 Kapadia, Jehangir Dinshaw
2781 Mahboob, Khan Ibrahim Khan
2785 Minocherhomji, Boman Nadirshah
2786 Mistri, Shavaksha Rustamji
2791 Moray, Waman Ganpat
2795 Mujawar, Jaffer Babamia
2800 Nania, Phiroze Dinshaw
2801 Nene, Waman Dattatray
2803 Patell, Minoo Kaikhosrow
2815 Reuben, Abraham Samson
2816 Samson, Edwin Abraham
2817 Saudagar, Latif Ahmadkhan
2821 Shaikh, Abdurrazak Ismail
2824 Shaikh, Gulab Rustum
2825 Shaikh, Ibrahim Khajabhai
2828 Shaikh, Shahabuddin Dawalbhai
2829 Shirazi, Abdul Razak
2834 Zartoshty, F. M Bahman

LATIN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2836 Bilimoria, Phiroze
2837 D'Silva, Mamcy
2838 D'Souza, Francis Henry
2840 George, Francis
2841 Mendosa, Camillo
2842 Mudliar, Samanda T.

GERMAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2845 Joshi, Vithal Ramchandra

ARABIC AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2846 Abdar, Rahman

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

2859 Bhagwat, Ramchandra Shridhar
2863 Bhonsle, Pandurang Shankar
2866 Chandekar, Ezekiel Dhanaji
2876 Darekar, Hari Ganpat
2877 Davne, Shankar Ganesh
2881 Deshmukh, Keshav Ukhaji
2884 Deshpande, Chinataman Sadashiv
2886 Deshphande, Sakharam Shankar
2888 Deshpande, Yeshvanta Moreshvar
2913 Joshi, Ramchandra Janardan
2919 Kolhatkar, Krishnaji Gopal
2920 Kulkarni, Bidesh Tukaram
2921 Kulkarni, Dattraya Abaji
2932 Lele, Trimbak Dattraya
2933 Likhite, Gopal Ramchandra
2953 Nirmal, John Peter
2958 Pardeshi, Amarsingh Gopalsingh
2962 Patankar, Shankar Ramchandra
2965 Pawar, Ramchandra Tukaram
2967 Phadke, Ramchandra Ganesh
2968 Phadtare, Shivaji Sambhaji
2975 Ranade, Mahadeo Vinayak
2978 Saraf, Sridar Bapurao
2985 Sontakke, Govind Rajaram
2997 Velankar, Hari Kashinath

KANARESE AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3002 Karki, Dundpa Siddapa
3005 Kulkarni, Gurunath Jivaji
3007 Rayer, Veerabhadra Appayappa
3010 Shetti, Parappa Tangappa

SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTY.

3014 Bendre, Vishwanath Vyankatesh
3015 Bhalerao, Gajanan Dattatraya
3016 Chandekar, Daniel Dhanaji
3017 Deshak, Ganesh Raoji
3018 Deshpande, Krishnaji Raghvendra
3019 Ghorpade, Jayasingrao Madhavrao
3020 Gokhale, Hari Nilkanth
3021 Gokhale, Trimbak Anant
3022 Gopujkar, Krishna Pandurang
3027 Joshi, Hari Narayan
3028 Joshi, Vishnu Ramkrishna
3029 Kalke, Vasudeo Narayan
3031 Keshar, Vidyadhar Narhar
3032 Khandekar, Pandurang Ramchandra.
3033 Kirpekar, Govind Dattatraya
3035 Kunjid, Shrihari Parashram
3036 Murgod, Hanamant Balkrishna
3038 Nande, Waman Yeshwant
3039 Nerelkar, Pandoorang Chintaman
3040 Nirokhekar, Waman Narayan
3041 Page, Ganesh Ramkrishna
3042 Parashurami, Kashinath Damodar
3043 Pathak, Sadashiv Ganesh
3046 Pore, Gajanan Sagar
3048 Ranade, Keshav Trimbak
3049 Ravaie, Jasheph Premanand
3050 Sathaye, Vasudeo Vinayak
3054 Thakar, Narhar Pandurang
3055 Tongaonkar, Shankar Narahar
3056 Valsangkar, Krishnaji Vasudev
3057 Wavikar, Dinkar Hari

SANSKRIT, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

FRENCH, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

3059 Mudaliar, Gajanan Narayenswamy
3060 *Wadia, Perin Framji*

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

3062 Mansabdar, Raghvender Bhimrao
3063 Patil, Ramchandra Yeshwant

LATIN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3065 De Albuquerque, William

GERMAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3067 Bavare, Anant Krishna
3068 Bhide, Somnath Ganesh
3073 Lele, Prabhakar Bhaskar
3074 Mali, Krishna Baraku
3076 Naik, Dattatraya Savalaram
3077 Patil, Balvant Dattatraya
3079 Phadke, Bhaskar Vaman
3081 Potnis, Krishnaji Laxman
3084 Tongaonkar, Narayan Martand
3085 Valekar, Trimbak Ganesh

SANSKRIT.

3087 Banskar, Moreshwar Laxman
3088 Bhadule, Narayan Balbhim
3090 Bhide Vishnu Sadashio
3091 Damle, Balchandra Vishnu
3093 Gore, Krishnaji Vishnu
3094 Gujarathi, Vithal Haridas
3096 Jagtap, Baburao Shripatrao
3097 Karkare, Purshottam Chimnaji
3098 Kothari, Natvarlal Chhotalal
3099 Limaye, Shankar Ganesh
3100 Nagarkar, Dinkar Sadashiv
3101 Saudi, Ramchandra Narayan
3102 Sulakhe, Vinayak Dattatray

FRENCH.

LATIN.

3104 Mordecai, Job

MARATHI.

3105 Deshpande, Ramchandra Waman
3106 Gadre, Moreshwar Martand

KANARESE.

3107 Bidi, Narayan Rangrao
3109 Kulkarni, Krishnaji Ramchandra

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3110 Bhagwan, Digambar Shankar
3111 Dabir, Ambadas Mahadeo
3112 Deo, Pandurang Ramchandra
3113 Dewan, Hoshang Darashaw
3115 Gohad, Yeshwant Vasudeo
3117 Gosavi, Bapugir Bhangir
3118 Halikeri, Laxmana Bhimappa
3119 Herekar, Laxmana Ramappa
3120 Joshi, Madhao Balawant
3121 Joshi, Moreshwar Balawant
3122 Joshi, Yeshwant Ganesh
3127 Mendonca, Vincent Ferreira
3128 Musalman, Abdulla Balesaheb
3129 Reddy, Vedre Ramchandra
3130 Sardar, Vinayak Ramachandra
3133 Shaikh, Mahamadkasim Ghudubhai.
3134 *Bhambal, Manik Damodar*
3137 Dingare, Bhikaji Sitaram
3138 Kandalgaonkar, Vishnu Vasudeo
3139 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Venkatesh
3140 Natoo, Morehwar Vishwanath
3141 Pradhan, Gangadhar Balkrishna

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SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

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3143 Acharya, Jayantilal Shankarlal
3144 Acharya, Natverlal Jugaldas
3145 Amin, Babubhai Manibhai
3147 Anandjivala, Govindlal Hargovindas
3149 Barot, Hargovind Motibhai
3151 Bavashi, Purshottam Lalji
3153 Bhagat, Fulshankar Mangaram
3156 Bhatt, Harilal Manishankar
3158 Bhatt, Hardatta Mohanlal
3162 Bhatt, Nanubhai Manishankar
3174 Dave, Kamalshankar Jatashankar
3176 Dave, Narmadashankar Manishankar
3178 Dave, Ratilal Manilal
3180 Dave, Shobharam Kameshver
3182 Desai, Bhalchandra Manchharam
3183 Desai, Chimanlal Sakerlal
3185 Desai, Jayantilal Chhaganlal
3186 Desai, Krishnalal Chhotabhai
3187 Desai, Manherlal Chhotalal
3189 Desai, Narendra Krishnalal
3191 Desai, Ramchandra Narshilal
3195 Dhanak, Govindlal Girdharlal
3196 Dholakia, Kanaiyalal Devshankar
3201 Doctor, Chinubhai Nagindas
3203 Gandhi, Chandulal Chunilal
3205 Gandhi, Ramanlal Chhotalal
3206 Ghandhi, Davalal Joitaram
3208 Gosalia, Dalichand Nagardas
3209 *Hutheesing, Sarojini Purushottam*
3210 Jambhekar, Sadashiv Govindrao
3212 Jambhekar, Vishnu Ramchandra
3213 Jani, Vasudeo Revashankar
3217 Jhaveri, Ambalal Bholabhai
3218 Joglekar, Shridhar Krishna
3220 Joshi, Chandulal Manilal
3221 Joshi, Ishverlal Ganapatram
3225 Joshi, Vasudeo Chhotalal
3226 Kadia, Kantilal Keshavlal
3234 Kumbhar, Purshottam Tulsidas
3237 *Mahant, Hiramani Jugaldas*
3239 Makim, Gunavantilal Davabhai
3242 Mehta, Amritlal Vishanji.
3243 Mehta, Bhogilal Girdharlal.
3244 Mehta, Dwarkadas Tarachanda.
3248 Mehta, Jayantilal Naranlal.
3249 Nanavati, Chandrakant Hiralal.
3250 Nanavaty, Bhanulal Manilal.
3251 Navathe, Shrikant Jayaram.
3255 Pagedar, Balkrishna Bhagavantarao.
3256 Panchal, Harichand Raichand.
3257 Panchal, Jackisondas Gopalji.
3258 Panchal, Kalidas Mavalchand
3260 Pandit, Malati Ishvarprasad.
3261 Pandya, Baluprasad Chandulal.
3263 Pandya, Mohanlal Keshavlal.
3270 Parekh, Kanji Bholabhai.
3271 Parikh, Chandas Haridas.
3274 Parikh Vrajpatandas Chimanlal.
3276 Patel Ambalal Mathurbhai.
3280 Patel, Govindbhai Dalsukhbhai.
3281 Patel, Kanubhai Raojibhai
3282 Patel, Lallubhai Chhotibhai.
3283 Patel Manibhai Bhikhabhai.
3285 Patel, Naginbhai Madhavbhai.
3290 Patel, Shantilal Bhaichanbhai.
3291 Patel, Trikamlal Narandas.
3292 Pathak, Ramshankar Devshankar.
3296 Shangvi, Ratilal Dahyabhai.
3297 Shanghvi, Sakerchand Keshavji.
3299 Shah, Ambalal Dalsukhram.
3300 Shah, Ambalal Manilal.
3301 Shah, Ambalal Panachand.
3303 Shah, Bachubhai Jethalal.
3304 Shah, Bhailal Oghadlal.
3306 Shah, Champaklal Maganlal.
3310 Shah, Chimanlal Keshavlal.
3314 Shah, Chinubhai Motilal.
3320 Shah, Harilal Dharshi
3321 Shah, Himatlal Tarachand.
3330 Shah, Nanalal Maneklal.
3334 Shah, Purushottamdas Bhikhabhai.
3335 Shah, Ratilal Dwarkadas.
3337 Shah, Ratilal Bhamchand.
3339 Shah, Shankalchand Motilal.
3340 Shah, Shantilal Bhogilal.
3341 Shah, Shantilal Manilal.
3342 Shah, Shankerlal Tribhovandas.
3344 Shah, Vadilal Lallub

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 25 1927

BACK FROM THE PRISON.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who was released on the 16th instant is at present lying seriously ill in his house at Calcutta where the above photo was taken

"Chronicle" photo....
A Crowd of Hajis waiting for medical examination at the Princess Dock

"Chronicle" Photos.
Sir William Barton, Resident at Hyderabad (H.E.H. Nizam's Dominions) was among the passengers by the last mail.

Prince Lova of Kharigarh left by the Saturday's Mail for England.

Mahatma Gandhi is seen in the photo taking a walk on the Nandi Hills accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and others.

The Maharajah of Vankaner who was among the passengers by the last English Mail.

Mr. S. Sinha of Behar left for England on Saturday last for a holiday.

"Chronicle" Photos.
Mr. K. S. Vakil, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who has been appointed a delegate to the Imperial Educational Conference was given a hearty send off by his friends and relatives at Ballard Pier on Saturday.

S. Mahadeo.
Some of the Prize winners in the Belgaum Open Tennis Tournament (Standing from left), Powar, Doss, Ghorpade, and Khardekar. (Sitting) Mrs Nanzi, Mrs. Painter (who distributed prizes), and Mr. Desai.

DOSTOYEVSKI.

GREAT RUSSIAN NOVELIST.

The 'forties of the past century in Russia were times of stern reaction and stagnation. All learning, education and journalism were under strict control, and social life was at a standstill. The publication of books and pamphlets expounding liberal views was prohibited. Literary and scientific circles obtained foreign publications on political subjects clandestinely. The formation of a series of secret societies in St. Petersburg was the natural consequence of this ploicy of repression. At first, these societies indulged in purely theoretical studies and debates on Socialism and on the means of social reconstruction. Gradually, however, they became the centres of political opposition to the existing order, and turned from abstract discussions to active propaganda, as well as to the task of organising and equipping a movement for the forcible overthrow of the regime, writes C. Nabokoff in "The Contemporary Review."

Petrashevski, a young official in the Russian Foreign Office, became the leader of one of these circles, to which young noblemen officers, civil servants and litterateurs—were drawn. Dostoyevski frequented the meetings of these circles and took part in the debates. Many of his contemporaries bear witness to the personal antipathy which Dostoyevski felt for the leader; they also assert that the young writer was by no means in complete agreement with the views prevailing in that particular circle. Atheism was one of the fundamentals of the creed professed by these precursors in Russia of the revolutionaries of the 'seventies and eighties. Dostoyevski was a fervent Christian.

The Russian police had been watching for three years the activities of these circles. On April the 7th, 1849, the followers of Petrashevski attended a dinner in honour of Fourier. Petrashevski made a speech, declaring that, "We have consemned to death the present condition of society, and we must carry out the sentence." Another orator dwelt upon the necessity "To destroy family, property, the State, the laws, the army, the towns and the churches." On April the 23rd twenty three members of the Petrashevski circles were arrested. Although Dostoyevski had not been present at the dinner, his name was included in the list of "suspects." A special comittee was appointed to investigate the case of Petrashevski, and as a result of several months' labours of that committee and of two other specially appointed judicial bodies, all the "conspirators" except one were sentenced to death. The tribunal, however, took into consideration some extenuating circumstances—"the repentance of some of the accused, their voluntary confession of facts, which, but for their frankness, would not have been revealed the youth of some of the accused, and, finally, the fact that their criminal plans were prevented from maturing by the measures adopted by the Government." The trivunal, therefore, in submitting their sentence to the clemency of the Emperor, respectfully suggested that this sentence be commuted and the accused sentenced to varying terms of hard labour and imprisonment. Petrashevski, as the leader and driving force of the conspiracy, was sentenced to hard labour for life. Nicholas I carefully studied the report, and altered the terms of imprisonment of most of the accused. Dostoyevski was sentenced to eight years' hard labour. The Emperor changed it to four years, after which the prisoner was to become a private in the ranks. In dictating a statement for his biography, which was being published abroad, Dostoyevski made the following comment.—

"In form this sentence was the first in Russia, because everyone who is consemned to hard labour in Russia loses his civic rights forever, even when he completes his term of penal servitude. Dostoyevski was sentenced to become a soldier upon the completion of his term, i.e., his rights as a citizen were restored." "In later years," added Dostoyevski, "similar reprieves occurred more than once, but this was the first occasion, and it was due to the will of the Emperor Nicholas I., who took pity on the youth and talent of Dostoyevski."

IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The authorities adopted a procedure which seems almost incredible in its callous and cruel stupidity. Early in the morning on the 22nd of December, the prisoners, who had been confied in the fortress of St. Peter ad Paul, were driven to a public square (the Semenovski Square) and conducted to the scaffold. Nine men were placed on one side and eleven on the other. They were not allowed to spak to one another. An official then came forward and read the sentence of death. He was followed by a priest, who invited the condemned men to confess. Only one of the prisoners agreed. They then all kissed the cross. One of the condemned man, who stood next to the chief commissioner of police, whispered to him: "Is it possible that we shall not be allowed to take the Holy Communion?" The chief comsioner replied in a whisper in French: "You will all be reprieved." No one else heard this remark. Three of the men were then tied to a pillar. The soldiers were ready to fire, when a white handkerchief was waved and the execution was stopped. The prisoners were removed to the fortress.

Dostoyevski alluded to the feelings he experienced during these gruesome proceedings in the second chapter of the "Idjot": z

"This greatest, the acutest pain is not in the wounds, but because one knows for certain that in an hour, then in ten minute, then in half a minute, and then in another second—the soul will leave the body, and that you will cease to be a human being, and that 'this is certain;' the point is: 'it is certain'. When one puts one's head under the knife and hears sliding over one's head, that quarter of a second is the most dreadful. This is not my fancy, you know, many people have told me so. I believe in this so fervently that I shall tell you my opinion: To kill for murder is an infinitely severer punishment than the crime. A murder by judicial sentence is infinitely more terrible than a murder by a brigand. He who is killed by brigands who is murdered in the night, in the woods, or in some other manner, undoubtedly hopes till the last moment that he will be saved. There have been instances of men whose throat had been cut, and yet they hoped, and ran, or begged. But here this last hope, with which it is ten times easier to die, is taken away 'for certain.' Here there is a sentence, and the most terrible torture is in the consciousness that there is no escape, and there is no worse torture in the world. Bring a soldier and place him in front of a gun in battle and shoot him..... he will still hope. But read a sentence to the same soldier as a 'certainty—and he will go mad or cry. Who said that human nature can endure this without going mad? Why this mockery hideous, useless, futile? Perhaps there is a man to whom the sentence was read, who was tortured for a while, and then told: 'Go, thou art reprieved.' Such a man could tell the tale. Christ spoke of this torture and of this horror. No, one cannot treat a human being in this manner." In another passage in the same chapter there is a detailed description of the facts experienced by Dostoyevski himself.

In compilations of Dostoyevski's letters hitherto published in Russia a short passage had been included from a letter written to the author favourite brother Michael on the 22nd of December, 1849—a few hours after his return from the scaffold to the fortress. The full text of the letter, given below, was published recently in the Russian press:

"Brother, my dear friend!

"All is settled! I am concemned to four years' hard labour in a fortress (I think it will be Orenburg), and then reduced to the ranks. To-day, December 22nd, they drove us to the Semenovski Square. There they read to all of us the sentence of death, allowed us to kiss the Cross, broke swords over our heads and arranged our death attire (white shirts). Then three of us were placed by pillar for the execution. I stood sixth, but we were called in threes, so I was in the second lot, I did not have more than a minute to live. I remembered you, brother, and all yours; at the last moment you alone were in my mind, and only then did I realise how much I love you my dear brother! I also had time to embrace Plestcheev and Durov, who stood near me, and to bid them farewell. Finally the retreat sounded those who had been tied to the pillar were led back, and they read out to us that His Imperial Majesty had granted our lives. The actual sentences were then read. Palm alone is pardoned. He is returned to the army with the same rank.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

"I have just been told, dear brother, that we start on the march to-day or tomorrow. I asked for permission to see you, but I was told that it was impossible, so I can only write the letter to you and will you hasten to reply as soon as possible? I fear that you may have heard somehow of our sentence (to death.) From the windows of the carriage in which we were driven to the Semenovski Square I saw crowds of people; perhaps the news may have reached you and you have suffered for me Now you will feel bettter about me. Brother, I am not depressed and have not lost heart. Life is life everywhere, within ourselves, and not in externals. There will be humans near me, and to be a man among humans and to remain a man forever, whatever the misfortunes may be, not to fall and not to succumb that is the essence of life nad its aim. I have realised this. This idea has entered into my flesh and blood. Yes, it is true! The head that had realised and become accustomed to the high aspirations of the spirit—that head has already been severed from my shoulders. Memories have remained, images created by me but not yet incarnated. They will torment me, it is true! But I still have a heart within me, and the same flesh and blood which can still love, and suffer, and desire, and remember— and, after all, that is life. 'On voit le soleil.'

"Well, good-bye, brother! Do not grieve over me. Now about material arrangements. They have taken from me the books (I still have the Bible) and several sheets of my manuscript (the rough sketch of a drama and of a novel, and the complete story, 'A Children's Tale)'), and these will probably be handed to you. I shall also leave my overcoat and my old clothes, if you fetch them. Now, brother, I may perhaps have to make a long journey under escort as a prisoner. I shall need money. Dear brither, if this letter reaches you, and if you have the possibility of obtaining some money, send it at once. At present, owing to a special circumstance I need many more than air. Send also a few lines from yourself. Later, if the money comes from Moscow, try and help me and do not abandon me.....That is all. I have debts, but what is to be done about them?

"Give a kiss to your wife and children. Remind them of me; make it so that they do not forget me. Perchance we may meet some day, brother. Take care of yourself and of your family; live quietly and with foresight. Think of the future of your children. Live steadily. Never before have I had within me such an abundance of plentiful healthy reserves of spiritual life. But whether the body will endure—that I do not know. I start unwell; I am scrofulous. But trust to chance Brother, I have already endured so much in my life that at present there is little that would frighten me. Some what may. I shall give you my news at the first opportunity.

"Give the Maikovs my last farewell greeting. Tel them that I thank them all for their constant interest in my fate. Speak for me to Evguenia Pearovna a few words, as warm as possible, such as your own heart would suggest to you. I wish her much happiness and shall always remember her with grateful reverence. Give a handshake for me to Nicholas Apollonovitch and to Apollon Maikov, and also to the others. Find Yanovski. Give him a handshake, thank him And to all those who have not forgotten me. And remind those who have forgotten. Give a kiss brother Kolia (Nicolas). Write to brother Andrew and give him my news. Write to uncle and aunt; this I ask you personally and give them my greetings. Write to our sisters; I wish them happiness.

"Yet perhaps we may meet again, brother Take care of yourself; for God's sake live till our next meeting. Perchance some day we shall embrace and recall the days of our youth, the days of yore, the golden days, our youth and our hopes which I at this moment tear from my heart with my own blood, and which I bury. Is it possible that I shall never hold the pen again? I think that in four years it wil be possible. I shall send over to you all I shall write. if I co write. My God! How many images, which I have lived, created anew, will perish become extinct in my mind; or will penétrate like poison into my blood! Yes, shall perish if I am unable to write. Better fifteen years of imprisonment, pen in hand.

"Write to me as often as you can, in detail, substantially. Dwell in your letters upon the details of family life, upon trifles co not forget this. It will give me hope and life. If you only knew how much your letters gladdened me here in the cell. These two months and a half (the last) when we were not allowed to corespondent, were a great burden to me. I was unwell. I suffered for your sake because you did not send me some money from time to time. It meant that you must have been in dire need yourself. Give another kiss to the children: their little faces are ever present in my mind. Oh, if only they could be happy. Be happy, brother, be happy! But do not grieve for me, for God's sake do not grieve. Know that I am not heartbroken. Remember that hope has not deserted me. In four years my lot will be improved. I shall be a private, not a prisoner, and bear in mind that some day I shall take you in my arms. For I have been to-day with death for three-quarters of an hour. I have to live with that idea. I have been at my last moment, and now I live again. If anyone thinks ill of me, if I have had a quarrel with anyone, if I have made a bad impression upon anyone, tell them to forget all about it, if you chance to meet them. There is no bitterness and no anger in my soul, and at this moment I long to love and to embrace one of those whom I met in bygone days. That is a poy—I experienced it to-day when I was bidding farewell to the dear ones before death. I thought at that moment that the news of my execution would kill you. But now—be calm, I am still alive, and I shall live in future with the thought that some day I shall take you in my arms. I think of nothing else just now.

"What are you doing? What have your able, and will shortly appear along with thoughts been to-day Do you know about us? How cold it was to-day! Oh, if only my letter could reach you soon! Otherwise I shall be without news from you for about four months. I saw the parcels in which you had been sending money to me for the last two months; the address was written in your handwriting, and I rejoiced that you were in good health. My heart bleeds when I look back upon the past and think of all the time I have wasted, how much of it has been lost in errors, in delusions, in idleness, in not knowing how to live; how I did not appreciate that past, and how often I have sinned against my heart and my soul. Life is a gift. Life is happiness, and every moment might have been a century of bliss. "Si jeunesse savait". Now it is a changing life. I am being reborn into a new form. Brother! swear that I shall not lose hope and shall preserve the purity of my spirit and of my heart. I am reborn for better, that is all my hope and all my solace.

"Prison life has already killed in me sufficient number of the requirements of the body, not all clean. In the past I was not very careful about myself. Now privations are nothing to me, and you need, therefore, have no fear that some material hardship will kill me. This cannot be. Oh, if only I had health!

"Good-bye, brother! I wonder when shall write to you again. I embrace you and kiss you fondly. Remember me without any pain in your heart. Please, do not grieve over me. In the next letter I shall tell you how I am getting on. Remember what I have said to you: regulate your life, do not waste it, arrange your own fate, think of the children. Oh, when, when shall I see you? Bood-bye! I am now tearing myself away from all that was dear to me, and it is painful to part with it. It is painful to break oneself into twain, to tear one's heart asunder. Good-bye Good-bye! But I shall see you again, I am sure I hope. Do not change, love me, do not allow your memory to grow cold, and the thought of your love will be the best part of my life. Good-bye, and once more, good-bye. Good-bye to all.

"Your brother, Foodor Dostoyevski.

"December 22nd 1849."

STUDIES OF SKILLED PERFORMANCES.

PROBLEMS OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Professor T. H. Pear read a paper before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in mail week on "Recent studies of skilled performances, with special reference to the transfer of training."

The popular descriptions of a person as "clever with his hands" or "clever with his head." he said, raised some intricate problems for physiology and psychology, and in the sphere of applied science, for education, industry, and sport. For the latter vague phrase the concept of "intelligence" had been substituted, with substantial empirical support. Tests of intelligence gave results which correlate highly with each other. For the former phrase which attempts to substitute the concept of "motor ability" (strictly speaking, of motor capacity) had met with unforeseen and interesting difficulties.

For while there seemed ample evidence for the existence of a "general intelligence", the results of simple tests for isolated motor performances as far as possible excluding intelligence, showed extremely low or even negative correlations with each other. Results along these lines seemed to offer no support for a belief in the correlation between simple motor abilities and "intelligence."

From such results far-reaching inferences had been drawn, as that there is no "general motor capacity" no motor type of person, and the practical conclusion that tests for ability in any performance gave valid results only when the test performance was identical with that for which the test was being administered.

AN ALTERNATIVE EXPLA

It was possible to offer an alternative explanation of these results, based upon the suggestions of Sir Henry Head. The test involved the simplest muscular coordinations, many of them confined to limited parts of the body. Intelligence was deliberately excluded as far as possible from the tests used by Muscio. Consequently the bodily mechanisms involved in the test performances might have required comparatively low levels of the nervous system. The test results would not exclude the possibility that a higher, more complex power might use and coordinate these simple mechanisms in ordinary "skilled" performances.

In this connection it was important to consider the role of motives in acquiring muscular skill. It could not be assumed that those motives urging university graduates and undergraduates (the performers in these tests) to do their very best in a simple, apparently trivial, and often boring motor-test were identical with those producing keenness in a test of intelligence.

There appeared to be reasons for restricting the word skill to more complex motor performances, a skilled human action being described as a highly integrated learned adjustment. The above tests would then be described as of simple motor 'abilities'. Another method of investigating the problem of "motor ability or motor abilities" was to reset it in the form of the "transfer of training."

Subjects might be intensively trained in some definitely skilled activity, so that their curve of practice showed a considerable rise over a long period. It might then be discovered whether the undoubted ability gained in the test activity had been transferred to apparently closely related performances.

(Continued from colum 6.)

silent." The voice that came from such a slight figure was unexpectedly rich and deep, and those who could hear it passed the word to the thousands at the back. There came silence and then Mahatmaji spoke, quietly, almost without gesture, and "the common people heard him gladly."

If India is to prosper, he said, it must be through her 700,000 villages and not through cities. Spinning and khaddar constitute a universal program for the country. No other organization is capable of giving employment to an almost unlimited number of people. But "untouchability" keeps India from the universal love without which there can be no Swaraj. While there are outcasts regarded as unworthy to enter the temples or to do anything but the lowest work. Hindus cannot free themselves from bondage. Untouchables have the same sentiments and passions as other human beings, and if the sum total of virtues and vices were considered, high-castes would be found on the debit side and untouchables on the credit side. Let the evil of untouchability be abolished.

In December a Hindu Swami, widely known as a holy man, was murdered in Delhi by a Mohammedan. The individual act is repudiated by Mohammedans throughout India, but the murder has intensified the bitterness of feeling between Hindus and Mohammedans. But, said Gandhi, "Hindus should forgive "and forget" the action. Unity must come in India."

A collection was taken up for the Khaddar Fund. There suddenly the throng of people moved forward, like a tidal wave, toward the table. Disciples with bamboo staves silently raised their hands but the waves of people beat upon the little platform. They wanted only to be near Mahatmaji. "He is speaking to you," one of the disciples said to us, and we turned to find Gandhi with a hand out to help us up on the platform. "You will be safer up here," he said, with that wide smile, "but as soon as I go now, the people will go." He was gone, and the people followed.

The next day, Monday, was to be his weekly day of silence. He would read and think and pray.

"A DREAMER OF DREAMS?"

DOCTRINES OF SWADESHI AND AHIMSA

AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF GANDHIJI

In an open wide space of Bettiah, a village in the province of Bihar, ten thousand or more men sat on the ground in a vast circle and waited for Gandhiji (the great Gandhi). All were in white, loose garments and wore turbans or the white cap which is the mark of a Gandhi follower. There were bullock carts parked under the trees but most of the people had come on foot, many from distant villages, writes Grace Hutchins in "Unity."

At the focus was a table placed on a small platform. In all the throng of men we were the only two women, and we were conspicuously honored as visiting Americans with places near the table. An Indian police officer moved forward to interrogate us. Why were we there? Where did we come from, Where were we going? Names, please, and address? Had we been at the meeting of the National Congress? Why did we care to hear Gandhi? When would we leave India? Answers to the questions were reported to a superior officer.

A NON-POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

An hour passed. Two elephants at the back of the crowd moved up and the four or five men on each elephant had gallery seats for the meeting. More people and still more enlarged the circle. But Mahatmaji was delayed. He had been in four other villages that day, speaking in each place, and was now coming by car to Bettiah. These three months on tour mean a heavy shedule. He was at Gauhati, north of Calcutta, for the Indian National Congress, that gathering where the inscription over the platform read, "Freedom is more precious than life." But he had refused there to give the political lead for which some of his associates in the Congress had hoped. Srinivasa Iyengar, elected president of the National Congress for this year, is a middle-of-the-road man, but not strong enough to unite the differing factions in India. Gandhi's program for the immediate future is non-political. Many people in India had told us that his political influence was dead, but he and his own followers believe he is doing the long preparatory work now which will make India ready for Swaraj.

Each year the Indian National Congress votes down a resolution, introduced by a minority, to define Swaraj as complete independence for India. In this discussion Gandhi is on the side of the majority. He has stated since the Gauhati Congress that the term Swaraj includes the idea of out-and-out independence, but is larger in its meaning. "Let the content of Swaraj grow with the growth of national consciousness and aspirations. . . . Swaraj means even under dominion status a capacity to declare independence at will. . . . What India will finally have is for her and her alone to determine. . . . After all, the real definition will be determined by our action, the means we adopt to achieve the goal. If we would but concentrate upon the means, Swaraj will take care of itself."

We were thinking about this man who could bring together ten or twelve thousand people from the countryside in every village where he speaks, twenty thousand sometimes (as reported even in the British papers), when a member of the local Congress committee came to call us. "Mahatmaji would like to see you now. He has reached Bettiah but he will not be at the meeting for another hour. Will you come?" We followed and a Mohammedan lawyer drove us in his American car slowly through the crowded village streets. People, on both sides of the road, leaving scarcely room for a car to move, were waiting for Gandhiji. One man on a shed roof was holding out an elephantiasis leg as if he thought a blessing from the great Mahatma as he passed would cure the disease. We turned into a courtyard, and had reached the As'ram, or dwelling, where Gandhi was staying.

A small room, with the ground as a floor, had the usual raised stone platform for sleeping and for sitting. Mrs. Gandhi was standing by the step. A high forehead, quiet far-apart eyes, and that Oriental poise which shames the bustling American, made us wish we could have a talk with her also, but she is true to Hindu customs and prefers to stay in the background. Yet in Africa she went to prison in protest against unjust laws enacted against Indians. At the Satyagraha Asram, Gandhi's home in Ahmedabad, she serves tea quietly to the many pilgrims and visitors who come to see her husband.

Leaving our shoes at the step we sat down on the platform floor and almost immediately Mahatmaji came. He had been having his afternoon bath after the dust of the villages and was dressed now in white homespun shawl and garment such as we had seen in the exhibit of khaddar (homespun cloth or wool) at the Gandhi As'ram in Benares. His large, quiet, radiant smile is never conveyed by any picture.

As Gandhi does not eat after sunset, he took his evening meal while we talked; hot milk in a brass bowl, taken with a spoon, some raisins and three oranges. He himself sat on the white quilt, the only "furniture" in the room. Beside him sat Mahadeo Desai, who acts as secretary for Mahatmaji and helps to edit "Young India."

FIVE VOWS.

We talked of ahimsa, the principle of non-violent resistance which Gandhi finds both in Christianity and in the Hindu Bhagavad Gita, and which he is now seeking to demonstrate to the modern world. There is no word in English which gives its meaning. Gandhi calls it "civil resistance" as opposed to criminal resistance and quotes Thoreau's The Duty of Civil Disobedience. When we told him that some of those who watched the Passaic mill workers using that principle through ten months of a strike had called it "Hindu resistance," he said quickly, "But that exalts my religion above others. The principle is universal. My people have not yet proved that they can keep the vow of 'ahimsa" consistently, but they are perhaps more nearly ready for it than the people of any other country. We won by "ahimsa" in Africa, and we shall win by it in India."

To Gandhi and to his followers, the principle goes deeper than a resolution not to use violense in action. Of the five vows taken by his disciples at the Satyagrah Ashram, the vow of "ahimsa" means, "It is forbidden to harbor an uncharitable thought about anyone who may regard himself as an enemy. The person so dedicated must not resent injury, or desire that harm should come to an enemy, or use any violence even to guard the honor of those who are in his charge." As Mahatmaji said to us, "I must begin with myself. If I am proud or ruffled that is violence."

Probably the essence of the Gandhi movement has always been more religious than political. Gandhi's definition of religion, as he gave it to us, is "action taken in the service of truth." While to him God is responsive and while he spends time each day in prayer and meditation, yet he does not claim that such a belief in God is an essential part of religion.

And so there are many people in India to-day, Indians, English and Americans, who regard Gandhi as an unpractical dreamer of dreams. They will tell you that he is an idealist, sincere but mistaken in his understanding of India's present needs. It is his emphasis upon "swadeshi" that seems especially unpractical to the Western-trained mind. The obligations of swadeshi is to be satisfied with what the individual and his neighbors can produce. To Gandhi the power machine is an evil that cannot be mastered and we must turn back to the individual machine to free us from the tyranny of things. The khadi, or spinning, campaign is not merely an expedient to relieve India's poverty, but the way to release from the evils of industrialism. Khadi production and sale increased by more than fifty per cent during the year 1925, according to the last report of the All-India Spinners' Association (started by Gandhi in 1925), and the figures so far available for 1926 indicate a larger increase. Almost every province has begun to organize production within its own area. A family in debt to the money-lender, who can and does strangle the peasant in India, is able by hand spinning to add a little to its beggarly income. Hand spun wool is brought in to centers where it is bought and sold, without profit to any middle man. To help maintain these khadi centers, and to promote the campaign, Gandhi and his fellow workers are now raising what is called the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Fund for Khaddar ogranization. It would be difficult for the government to interfere with this organization although khadi promotion has already greatly reduced the sale of machine-made cloth and especially of "British" machine-made cloth in India.

A RIOT AND DEEP VOICE.

It was on khadi and on "untouchability" that Gandhi spoke to the waiting crowds at Bettiah that after-noon. We were driven back to the meeting as the sun went down, and lanterns were lit by the time Mahatmaji came. The throng from the roads pressed in behind his car and surged forward to see and hear. He went up on the small platform and sat down on the table. Formal addresses of welcome were presented by the local officials, but no one could hear them, for the people were all talking and moving forward. Then Gandhi stood up on the table and said in Hindi, "Please be

(Continued in colum 4.)

3533 Dave, Harikrishna Hargovind
3535 Dave, Hiralal Nathalal
3536 Dave, Karunashanker Keshavlal
3540 Dave, Pushkarray Ambashanker
3541 Dave, Somnath Ramchandra
3548 Desai, Hiralal Vallavbhai
3550 Desai, Indravadan Manilal
3551 Desai, Ishvarprasad Chandulal
3558 Desai, Mohanlal Chhotalal
3560 Desai, Praful Harrai
3561 Desai, Pusherlal Biharilal
3565 Desai, Virprasad Balabhai
3567 Dhebar, Chandrakant Harakhlal
3574 Doshi, Jayantilal Amanadas
3575 Doshi, Mulchand Jechand
3584 Ganjwala, Kantilal Jivanlal
3591 Jani, Harihar Dinanath
3594 Jhaveri, Anubhai Amratlal
3596 Jhavery, Shantilal Amulakh
3597 Joshi, Amratlal Ranchodlal
3606 Joshi, Mahashanker Jhaverbhai
3619 Makwana, Jayantilal Jakirdas
3622 Mansuri, Sulema Umarbhai
3626 Mehta, Chhotalal Bhikhashah
3633 Mehta, Kanaiyalal Jeshanker
3635 Mehta, Kantilal Jadhavji
3636 Mehta, Kantilal Mangalji
3639 Mehta, Mangaldas Revachand
3640 Mehta, Mangalji Manilal
3643 Mehta, Narendrarai Paramodarai
3646 Mehta, Ramanlal Naranlal
3648 Mehta, Ramrai Vinayakrai
3650 Mehta, Ratilal Kalidas
3651 Mehta, Shantilal Bhailal
3656 Mody, Bagmal Manilal
3657 Modi, Ratilal Dayabhai
3658 *Neelkanath, Taranginee Ramanbhai*
3659 Oza, Girijashanker Bhavanishanker
3662 Pandya, Harmanishankar Umaishankar.
3668 Parekh, Ishwarlal Mancharam
3669 Parekh, Vanmali Manilal
3670 Parikh, Baghubhai Sankalchand
3673 Parikh, Kumudchandra Mathuradas
3675 Parikh, Ramanlal Chottalal
3676 Parikh, Rasiklal Umedram
3677 Parikh, Sankalchand Hargovan
3681 Parikh, Somabhai Lallubhai
3686 Parmar, Shamji Vanmali
3689 Patel, Chandulal Jamnadas
3694 Patel, Gordhandas Purshottam
3695 Patel, Hirabhai Vallavbhai
3698 Patel, Jashbhai Ishvarbhai
3699 Patel, Kantilal Keshvlal
3701 Patel, Madhavlal Amichanddas
3702 Patel, Manekla Kalidas
3710 Patel, Prabhudas Baheehardas
3712 Patel, Ranchhodlal Becharlal
3714 Patel, Ratilal Khushaldas
3719 Patel, Trikamlal Ranchhoddas
3728 Patva, Virjalal Manilal
3733 Raval, Maneklal Umashanker
3736 Rawal, Zinabhai Lallubhai
3740 Sanjanwala, Chhabildas Vallabhdas
3741 Sanjanwala, Manmohandas Vithaldas
3743 Shah, Ambalal Juthalal
3744 Shah, Babalal Halchand
3745 Shah, Bhailal Chhotalal
3746 Shah, Bhanulal Tribhuvandas
3758 Shah, Chimanlal Popatlal
3760 Shah, Chunilal Kodardas
3766 Shah, Govindlal Damodardas
3768 Shah, Hargovindas Nanchand
3769 Shah, Harilal Nagardas
3773 Shah, Jamnadas Babahhai
3775 Shah, Jayantilal Keshavlal
3785 Shah, Kodarlal Kalidas
3788 Shah, Maganchand Bhikachand
3793 Shah, Mulchand Nagindas
3795 Shah, Nandlal Chimanlal
3796 Shah, Nandlal Sukhlal
3801 Shah, Pradyumna Balkrishnadas
3804 Shah, Ramanlal Chunilal
3822 Shah, Shivlal Panachand
3823 Shah, Tulshidas Manchand
3828 Sheth, Chandulal Gordhandas
3833 Sheth, Shankarlal Nathalal
3834 Sheth, Shantilal Virpal
3835 Shukla, Bapalal Karshanji
3839 Shukla, Pratapray Narmadashankar
3840 Shukla, Ravishanker Ambashanker
3843 Soneji Mulji Tribhovan
3845 Sura, Shankarlal Chandulal
3846 Sutar, Ishwerlal Atmaram
3849 Thaker, Chandulal Gordhandas
3850 Thaker, Kantilal Somnath
3851 Thaker, Thakorlal Mohanlal
3852 Thakker, Prabhudas Lavjee
3853 Thakore, Baburao Girdharlal
3858 Thakore, Rajendar Laxmanrai
3860 Trivedi, Bapalal Ganpatram
3865 Trivedi, Ganpatram Kirpashanker
3867 Trivedi, Janardadn Keshavlal
3869 Trivedi, Mulshanker Manilal
3873 Trivedi, Premshanker Hargovind
3881 Upadhyaya, Ratilal Shivlal
3894 Vyas, Narayan Harilal
3897 Yodh, Bhalchandra Ramprasad

SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3899 Bhatt, Hariprasad Dalpatram
3900 Bokil, Govind Vishvanath
3901 Butala, Shrikrishna Maganlal
3902 Desai, Chandulal Amthalal
3904 Dixit, Jethalal Mohanlal
3905 Jambhekar, Eknath Ganesh w
3906 Jhaveri, Vaikunthalal Chimanlal
3907 Kapadia, Vrajlal Bhagavandas
3908 Khan, Navantlal Chimanlal
3909 Mehta, Kantilal Chandulal Pitambardas ..
3910 Mody, Ravchand Nagirdas
3913 Patel, Joitabhai Dhanabhai
3914 Shah, Chunilal Ranchod
3915 Shah, Ishwarlal Chunilal
3916 Shah, Maganlal Madhavlal
3918 Shah, Sarabhai Tribhovandas
3919 Shah, Shantilal Ambalal
3920 Shah, Shantilal Kacharbahai
3921 Shah, Vadilal Jivraj
3922 Shah, Vithalbhai Purushottamdas
3923 Soni, Jethalal Purushotamdas
3924 Shukla, Somnath Jivanlal

FRENCH AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3927 Hunder, Eric Jethalal
3928 Shah, Naottomlal Mohanlal

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3929 Bhansali, Kitilal Kacharsing
3930 Dalal, Ramanlal Vadilal
3931 Dastoor, Nadirshah Nanabhai
3934 Mehta, Shantilal Kalidas
3936 Talati, Manilal Joitaram

GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3937 Acharya, Harilal Keshavlal
3940 Derasari, Rajenda Revashanke
3945 Parikh, Dahyalal Samaldas.
3948 Shah Chimalal Bhogilal
3949 Shah, Lalbhai Mangaldas
3950 Shah, Nanalal Khemchand.
3951 Shah, Ramanlal Nathalal.

SANSKRIT.

3953 Baxi, Jagmohandas Hargovindas.
3954 Dhruve, Vadilal Bhanji.
3955 Panchal, Vanmalidas Gopalji.
3956 Shah, Kantilal Vadilal.
3957 Shah, Nathalal Jagjivandas.
3958 Shukla, Kantilal Harishanker.

FRENCH.

3959 Raval, Natwarlal Manilal.

PERSIAN.

3960 Trivedi, Nandlal Tribhovan.

GUJARATI.

3961 Bhatt, Shivaprasad Trikamlal
3962 Patel, Motibhai Bhagwandas.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3968 Bhatt, Babu Nagardas.
3969 Bhatt, Narmadashanker Yagneshwar.
3970 Chhipa, Nurmahomed Rehmanji.
3972 Dave, Mohanlal Mahashanker.
3975 Doctor, Chandrakant Shankarlal.
3980 Khamar, Jivanlal Amtharam
3982 Kothari, Motilal Mohanlal
3985 Lakhia, Jayendra Girdharlal.
3987 Oza, Narendrarai Amulakhrai.
3991 Parikh, Shantilal Vadilal.
3992 Patel, Ambalal Makabhai.
3993 Patel, Gordhanbhai Adarbhai.
3994 Patel, Jashbhai Pragjibhai.
3998 Patel, Rambhai Shankerbhai.
4001 Pujari, Tribhovan Maganlal.
4002 Saiyed, Fajarali Kalumiyan
4003 Shah, Ratilal Hirachand
4006 *Talvalkar, Chapala Gajanan*
4008 Thakore, Pushpavadan Manilal
4009 Upadhye, Devshanker Gangaram
4010 Vora, Gulabray Kalyanray
4011 Vora, Nanchand Jivraj
4012 Vyas, Kacharalal Premanand
4014 Parikh, Shantilal Harjivan
4017 Sanghvi, Raichand Gowindjee
4018 Swami, Maneklal Chunilal

BARODA CENTRE

SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4023 Agashe, Laxuman Gajanan.
4026 Amin, Chimanbhai Raojibhai.
4027 Amin, Jagdish Kashibhai
4028 Amin, Natwarbhai Dahyabhai.
4029 Apte, Dattatraya Raghunath.
4031 Barot, Pratapsing Shivlal.
4035 Bhatt, Hanmantprasad Krishnaprasad.
4038 Bhise, Dattatray Raghunath.
4042 Chiplonkar, Shridhar Chintaman.
4044 Chitnis, Raghunath Kesha
4045 Choudhari, Khushal Mohan.
4047 Datey, Laxman Vishnu.
4049 Dave, Mukund Ambalal.
4054 Desai, Balvantray Dadubhai.
4055 Desai, Bhaskerrao Maneklal.
4058 Desai, Gordhanbhai Narshibhai.
4061 Desai, Maganlal Raghunathji.
4063 Desai, Manubhai Khandubhai.
4067 Desai, Rasiklal Govindlal.
4068 Desai, Satischandra Anantray.
4070 Desai, Shantilal Jathalal.
4071 Desai, Thakorlal Maganlal.
4074 Dharkar, Madhusudhan Dwarkanath.
4075 Didmishe, Narhar Balwant.
4077 Dongre, Bhikaji Sitaram.
4078 Dugal, Mahadeo Narayan.
4079 Ekbote, Kashinath Madhav.
4082 Gandhi, Bhogilal Nahanalal.
4085 Ghatge, Pratapsinh Bajirao
4086 Gupchup, Moreshwar Bhaurao.
4087 Gupte, Bhalchandra Vinayak.
4092 Jani, Purushottam Mulajibhai
4093 Jhaveri, Sarabhai Mansukhlal
4094 Joshi, Khanderao Dattatray.
4099 Joshi, Vinayak Shridhar.
4101 Kanade, Shankar Laxman.
4102 Kanade, Vaman Laxman
4103 Kandoi, Ganpatlal Ranchhodlal.
4104 Kantavala, Ramanlal Purushotamdas.
4105 Kantawala, Kantilal Maneklal.
4108 Katdare, Shantaram Gopal.
4109 Khopkar, Vasant Amrit.
4110 Koli, Jhiabhai Ranchhodji.
4111 Koli, Mathurbhai Kalidas.
4112 Kulkarni, Janardan Ramchandra.
4114 Lele, Trimbak Purushottam.
4116 Majmundar, Bhogendra Laljeebhai.
4119 Metha, Bansidhar Vithaldas.
4120 Metha, Bhanuprasad Chotalal.
4121 Metha, Gajendraray Trikamray
4122 Metha, Jayantilal Nanalal.
4123 Metha, Maganlal Motichand.
4125 Metha, Thakorbhai Nathubhai.
4130 Naik, Bhimbhai Nagarji.
4132 Naik, Vallabhai Nagarji.
4134 Nigudkar, Shrikrishna Moreshvar.
4135 Oza, Balvantray Harishanker.
4136 Oza, Jayantilal Manishanker.
4138 Pandit, Vishwanath Vaman.
4139 Pandya, Devprasad Maganlal.
4146 Parikh, Ramanlal Dalsukhbhai.
4148 Parikh, Sharkarchand Prabhudas.
4150 Parikh, Thakorlal Maneklal.
4151 Patel, Ambalal Devidas.
4153 Patel, Ambalal Shana Bhai.
4154 Patel, Babubhai Dahyabhai.
4156 Patel, Chaturbhai Narsibhai.
4168 Patel, Chhotabhai Marghabhai.
4159 Patel, Devchandbhai Jethabhai.
4160 Patel, Dhirajlal Bhailalbhai.
4163 Patel, Madhusudan Jethabhai.
4164 Patel, Manibhai Shivabhai Baberbhai
4165 Patel, Motibhai Desaibha.
4167 Patel, Muljibhai Tulshibhai.
4168 Patel, Nathubhai Dahyabhai
4170 Patel, Purshottam Nathabhai.
4172 Patel, Raghunath Maganbhai.
4175 Patel, Rachhodbhai Trikambhai.
4176 Patel, Ratilal Purushottamdas.
4177 Patel, Shivabhai Lallubhai.
4180 Patel, Vaghjibhai Motibhai.
4181 Patel Vallabhbhai Shankerji.
4183 Pathak Jayashanker Dhaneshwar
4184 Pathak, Nagesh Waman
4186 Patwardhan Rajaram Hari
4187 Pendse, Shrikant Sitaram.
4191 Pujari, Balkrishna Ganesh.
4193 Purandare, Janardan Narayan.
4194 Purohit, Chandrashanker Fakirshanker.
4195 Purohit, Durgashanker Mulshanker.
4197 Raste, Govind Gopalrao
4198 Raval, Kantilal Nandlal.
4199 Rede, Vasant Gajanan.
4200 Sane, Gopal Vinayak.
4201 Shah, Ambalal Babaldas.
4204 Shah, Gandabhai, Ambalal.
4205 Shah, Himatlal Maneklal.
4207 Shah, Kanaiyalal Mansukhlal
4208 Shah, Kanchanlal Pitambardas
4209 Shah, Kantilal Bhaidas.
4212 Shah, Mohanlal Motilal.
4213 Shah, Natverlal Mohanlal.
4214 Shah, Ramanlal Garbaddas.
4215 Shah, Ranchhodlal Nathalal.
4216 Shah, Shankalchand Maganlal.
4220 Shah, Vinulal Maganlal.
4226 Shukla, Mahaleo Mulshanker.
4227 Shukla, Manilal Pranshanker.
4232 Tambe, Bal Gangadhar.
4233 Thaker, Dasharathlal Mohanlal.
4239 Trivedi, Pinakinprasad Keshavlal.
4242 Trivedi, Vijakumar Madhavlal.
4244 Upadhyaya, Tribhuvan Nathuram.
4246 Vaidya, Vasant Moreshwar.
4248 Vyas, Devshanker Balkrishna.
4249 Vyas, Lalshanker Prabhashanker.
4250 Vyas, Laxmiprasad Keshavlal

SANSKRIT, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

4256 Desai, Chandulal Chhaganlal
4257 *Kale, Indumati Yadavrao*
4259 *Mapara, Laxmidas Chandulalf*

FRENCH AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4263 Amin, Natvarbhai Kashibhai
4264 Dighe, Mohan Shankerrao
4266 Jhaveri, Surendra Lilabhai
4272 Ranadive, Chandrakant Martand
4273 Shah, Kanitilal Bhagavandas

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4279 Bilimoria, Pestonji Behramji
4280 Bukhari, Shahbudin Yasinmia
4282 Deboo, Erachshaw Framji
4286 Gandhi, Ambalal Fakirbhai
4288 Jasat, Ibrahim Suleman
4295 Mansur, Huseinbhai Ebrahim
4298 Mehta, Jyotendrarai Gordhanlal
4302 More, Ramchandra Krishnarao
4303 Munshi, Kamarai Kheratali
4306 Parikh, Shantilal Ranchhodlal
4308 Patel, Ismail Mohammed
4309 Patel, Kasanji Prembhai
4313 Patel, Vallavbhai Ambalal
4323 Sammaswalla, Abdulhusein Gulamali
4324 Sayed, Wajahetali Nawabhali
4328 Shah, Chimanlal Dahyabhai
4329 Shah, Jethalal Chunilal
4330 Shah, Ramanlal Shankerlal
4333 Shaikh, Ahmedhusen Abdulkarim
4334 Sheikh, Firojuddin Mojuddin
4337 Thakore, Ranjitrav Sakerlal
4339 Vakil, Jaswantlal Maneklal
4340 Vyas, Prabhulal Ambashanker

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4342 Akolkar Ramchandra Govind
4345 Chhatre, Gajanan Kashinath
4355 Luktuke, Vishnu Ganesh
4357 Marathe, Vishwanath Narayan
4365 Salunke, Raghavendra Ramkrishna
4367 Sule, Yeshawant Balwant
4368 Sumant, Dattatrava Ganesh
4369 Tere, Yeshwant Krishnarao
4374 Vaidva, Bhalchandra Purushottam

GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4381 Amin, Govardhanbhai Chhotabhai
4382 Amin, Manubhai Gordhandas
4383 Barot, Chandulal Dosalal
4384 Barot, Kabhai Merubhai
4388 Bhagat, Premchand Ganeshji
4399 Chavan, Appasaheb Ramchandra
4404 Dangarwala, Natvarlal Manganlal
4416 Desai, Dhirubhai Gulabbhai
4418 Desai, Haribhai Dahyabhai
4419 Desai, Khandubhai Durlabhabhai
4424 Desai, Manubhai Ambelal
4431 Gandhi, Kanaprasad Ranchhoddas
4439 Kalal, Chhaganlal Gurbakes
4440 Kelshiker, Vasantrao Bhaurao
4443 Majmundar, Srykant Motilal
4446 Mehta, Chhaganlal Motiram
4447 Mehta, Divakar Nishkarrao
4448 Mehta, Hasmukhlal Jagjivandas
4453 Naik, Dhirubhai Ranchhodji
4455 Oza, Jayashanker Ravishanker
4456 Oza, Vasantrai Kersanji
4462 Pandva, Madhusudan Balashanker
4463 Pandya, Mangalprasad Nageswar
4426 Pandva, Ravishanker Chhaganlal
4472 Parikh, Janardan Sevaklal
4473 Parikh, Kantilal Amthalal
4475 Parikh, Purushotram Muljibhai
4476 Parikh, Ramanlal Chimanlal
4479 Patel, Ambalal Dahyabhai
4484 Patel, Bhagvandas Tribhovandas
4489 Patel, Chhaganbhai Muljibhai
4492 Patel, Dahyabhai Maganlal
4493 Patel, Devajibhai Govindbhai
4494 Patel, Fakirbhai Bhikhabhai
4500 Patel, Joitabhai Nathabhai
4504 Patel, Mangaldas Ichhabhai
4506 Patel, Nagarbhai Jethabhai
4508 Patel, Nathabhai Marghabhai
4509 Patel, Nathabhai Ranchhodbhai
4510 Patel, Purshottam Nagarji
4512 Patel, Ratilal Bhailalbhai
4513 Patel, Ratilal Hirabhai
4514 Patel, Raojibhai Chhotabhai
4515 Patel, Ruganathbhai Bhagavandas.
4520 Patel, Somabhai Laximadas
4522 Pathak, Fogatlal Jagannath
4524 Pathak, Harilal Mayashankar
4528 Rathod, Chunilal Trikamji
4537 Shah, Kantilal Nanalal
4539 Shah, Krishnalal Himatlal
4540 Shah, Huljibhai Chhotalal
4544 Shah, Ramanlal Kanidas
4548 Sheth, Lalabhai Dahyabhai
4549 Sheth, Jethalal Nahalchand
4550 Sheth, Purshottam Shankerlal
4551 Shroff, Lajpat Thakordas
4553 Shukla, Balkrishna Pranshanker
4554 Shukla, Manishankar Rewashankar.
4558 Thacer, Harshadrai Ambaprasad
4563 Trivedi, Shivprasad Kushalji
4567 Vaidya, Anandshanker Arjunlal
4568 Vaidya, Jagannath Chunilal

GUJARATI AND PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

4571 Champaneri, Bhagvan Bhana
4573 *Christian, Ruth Becherbhai*
4574 *Christian, Rutth Jivabhai*
4580 Joshi, Ramnikram Naraianram
4582 Pandya, Hiralal Narabheshanker

SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4588 Adhvaryu, Navanitlal Jamiyatram
4591 Badgujar, Deochand Bhaoji
4592 Bhatavadekar, Balkrishna Narayan.
4593 Chokshi, Babubhai Motilal
4594 Guruji, Dattatraya Narayan
4596 Mehta, Prabhudas Narottamdas
4599 Pandya, Jayantilal Jamanashanker.
4600 Parlikar, Malhar Trimbak
4601 Patel, Bhagubhai Ashabhai
4602 Patel, Muljibhai Motibhai
4605 Pradham, Chhaburao Nilkanthrao
4607 Sahasrabudhe, Vinayak Damodar
4609 Shah, Chimanlal Chunilal
4610 Shah, Dahyabhai Chunilal
4611 Shah, Muljibhai Maganlal
4612 Trivedi, Madhusudan Chunilal
4613 Uplap, Vithalrao Krishnarao
4617 Mehta, Dhirajlal Maganlal

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4618 Gandhi, Hasmukhlal Somabhai
4619 Patel, Adam Ibrahim
4620 Shah, Chandulal Maneklal
4621 Shah, Manilal Nagindas

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4622 Faoke, Anant Parasharam
4624 Salunke, Bharat Ramkrishna

GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4626 Desai, Chhotubhai Morarji
4631 Mehta, Chhotalal Purushottam
4632 Mehta, Srimukhray Mahidherray
4635 Patel, Mohanbhai Girdharbhai
4638 Shah, Jashbhai Somabhai

GUJARATI AND PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

4642 Amin Chaturlal Bhailal

SANSKRIT.

4643 Dev, Sadashiv Ganesh
4644 Fansalkar, Madhav Waman
4646 Patel, Baboobhai Bhailalbhai
4647 Patel, Krishnabhai Jasbhai
4648 Patel, Raojibhai Jivabhai
4649 Pendse, Bhalchandra Sitaram
4650 Satkaimi, Martand Krishna
4651 Shah, Amritlal Mohanlal
4652 Shah, Jagubhai Jetthabhai
4653 Vaidya, Amrit Vithal

PERSIAN.

4654 Ahmedabadi, Adam Suleman
4655 Barot Motilal Ramdas
4656 Mamiatdarna, Jashvantlal Itchhlal.

MARATHI.

4657 Sardesai, Vishnu Ramchandra

GUJARATI.

4658 Dalal, Chotalal Damodardas. dardas.
4659 Desai, Dhirajlal Dahyabhai
4660 Desai, Nathubhai Shavajibhai
4661 Desai, Yashavant Manilal
4663 Kapadia, Chandulal Jivanram
4664 Merchant, Yakub Dhulaji
4665 Parmar, Yusuf Kuber
4667 Patel, Prabhudas Narandas
4668 Shah, Chimanlal Maganlal

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

4669 *Nanavatt Lilavati Manilal*
4670 *Rathore, Urmilla Philip*

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4671 Anjaria, Pramodray Kalidas
4673 Bhatt, Chandrashanker Maganlal
4674 Bhat, Dhansukh Girajashankar
4675 Bhatt, Ganapatshanker Jaduram
4676 Bhatt, Nageshver Pranshanker
4678 Desai, Bapalal Sevaklal
4679 Desai, Nanubhai Khandubhai
4680 Dholakia Dhirajray Pranlal
4689 Parikh, Krishnadas Mohanlal
4694 Patel, Shivabhai Prabhudas
4696 Saiyed, Hafzalli Husenmiya
4697 Saiyed, Tajuddin Shahabuddin
4698 Seth, Jasvantlal Narottamdas
4699 Shah, Natvarlal Prabhudas
4700 Shah, Ratanlal Keshavlal
4702 Sheth, Lehrilal Chhotalal
4704 Tirmizi, Gulamhusen Syedmohomed
4705 Vyas, Ambalal Lallubhai
4707 Mistry, Shivalal Narandas
4708 Nale, Rupchand Dayaram
4709 Patel, Bhailalbhai Shivabhai.
4710 Patel, Chhitabhai Lallubhai
4711 Shaikh, Usufali Akbarali
4712 Soni, Ramanlal Chandulal
4713 Wadia, Jamshed Bomanshaw

RAJKOT CENTRE.

SANSKRIT ANL PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4714 Acharya, Jagadish Pranshanker
4715 Acharya, Prabhulal Shivashanker
4716 Anant, Bhavanidas Ranchhoddas
4717 Anjaria, Satyavantrai Durlabhaji
4718 Assar, Maganlal Jadavji
4719 Avashia, Dolarrai Hiralal
4721 Bambhania, Nagardas Kashiram
4722 Baxi, Jayantilal Nautamlal
4724 Bhatt, Chandrakant Visvanath
4725 Bhatt, Chandulal Harinand
4728 Bhatt, Dinkerray Kalidas
4730 Bhatt, Jayantilal Morarji
4731 Bhatt, Labhashankar Ishvarlal
4732 Bhatt, Laxmishanker Tulshidas
4734 Bhatt, Mukundaray Bhadrashanker
4735 Bhatt, Navalashanker Someshwar
4736 Bhatt, Sukhdev Khelshanker
4737 Bhindora, Bhagwanji Lakhamshi
4742 Chhaya, Harprasad Harilal
4745 Davda, Pralhad Jethalal
4747 Dave, Girashanker Trikamji
4748 Dave, Harilal Prabhashankar
4751 Dave, Pratapray Chhaganlal
5752 Dave, Shivshanker Jiwaram
4755 Desai, Pradyuman Manshanker
4757 Dhebar, Tanvantray Amritlal
4760 Doshi, Chhotalal Keshavji
4761 Doshi, Dinkarray Chaturbhuj
4766 Ghurye, Shantaram Vasudeo
4767 Ghurye, Shrikrishna Vasudeo
4769 Gokalgandhi, Khimji Chhaganlal
4771 Gondalia, Gordhandas Hirji (also appearing in Book-keeping).
4772 Goradia, Dwarkadas Purshottamdas
4776 Jani, Ishwarlal Gandalal
4780 Jani, Pranalal Narbheram
4782 Jhala, Paravatiprasad Chunilal
4783 Jhala, Patabhai Govindsinhji
4784 Jophanputra, Jeramdas Sowaji bhai
4788 Joshi, Kantilal Damodar
4789 Joshi, Kapilram Jagajivandas
4791 Joshi, Nanalal Jivaraj
4792 Joshi, Ravishanker Jashanker
4796 Kothi, Vasantrao Keshavrao
4797 Kundadia, Jethalal Ratanshi,
4805 Mehta, Dwarkadas Jamnadas
4807 Mehta, Manilal Manordas
4808 Mehta, Mansukhlal Manilal
4810 Mehta, Mulshanker Gokaldas
4811 Mehta, Padmakant Dinkerray
4812 Mehta, Popatlal Monji
4813 Mehta, Prabhudas Chunilal
4814 Mehta, Prabhudas Vallabhdas
4815 Mehta, Pranshanker Mulshanker
4817 Mehta, Sadashanker Chhabidas
4818 Mehta,, Shantilal Bhudhar
4819 Mehta, Virendrarai Vaikunthrai
4823 Mody, Maneklal Premchand
4824 Mody, Navaranglal Maganlal
4834 Pandya, Balmukanddas Kanjee
4836 Pandya, Krishnanlal Raguram
4837 Pandya, Lalshankar Mayashankar (also appearing in Book-Keeping.)
4841 Pandya, Ravishanker Anopram
4842 Paranjape, Yeshvant Ganesh
4843 Parekh, Jayantilal Kanji
4845 Parekh, Keshavlal Dulabhji
4846 Parekh, Venilal Parshottamdas
4847 Parikh, Ishwarlal Pranjivandas
4848 Parikh, Krishnalal Vithaldas
4849 Parmar, Dulsukh Ramji
4853 Patadia, Ratilal Mohanlal
4856 Pathak, Maneklal Oghadlal
4858 Pithadia, Vallabdas Mulji
4859 Popat, Maganlal Bavabhai
4860 Powar, Prataprao Laxmanrao
4862 Ranade, Anant Vishnu
4863 Raval, Itchhashanker Prabhashanker
4865 Raval, Shankerlal Laxmishanker
4867 Sampat, Girdharlal Trikamdas
4868 Sanghavi, Nandlal Gaffaldas
4869 Sanghvi, Chunilal Malukchand
4871 Sanghvi, Kantilal Premchand
4872 Sejpl, Vrajlal Gokaldas
4873 Shah, Fakirchand Hirachand
4876 Shah, Nanlal Motilal
4877 Shah, Narottamdas Prabhudas
4882 Shah, Sakarchand Bhimji
4885 Shah, Virchand Fulchand
4886 Sheth, Bhogilal Girdharlal
4887 Sheth, Jamnadas Prabhashankar
4891 Solanki, Vithaldas Muljibhai
4892 Solanky, Chhaganlal Bhagubhai
4893 Sonpal, Vithaldas Popatlal
4894 Sukla, Chhotalal Dayashankar
4896 Sukla, Durgashankar Devshankar
4898 Sukla, Kamlashankar Karunshanker
4899 Sukla, Tarashankar Vrajdas
4900 Thakar, Bhanushankar Manishankar
4902 Trivedi, Balkrishna Vithaldas
4903 Trivedi, Chandrashanker Jatashankar
4907 Trivedi, Jivram Amarji (also appearing in Book-keeping).
4908 Trivedi, Jugatrai Indraji
4910 Trivedi, Mansukhlal Maganlal
4911 Trivedi, Mahipatram Narbheram
4912 *Trivedi, Vasant Harshadrai*
4913 Upadhyaya, Bhaishanker Keshavlal
4916 Vadparekh, Akbarali Amiji
4917 Vagh, Digamber Vishnupant
4918 Vaidya, Devprasad Parvatiprasad
4924 Vohra, Pushkherrai Ramanikrai
4925 Vora, Dipchand Nyalchand
4926 Vora, Vanravan Hargovindas
4928 Vyas, Himatlal Manishanker
4933 Ganatra, Maganlal Jagjivandas
4934 Gosalia, Vinayakrao Harilal
4936 Jani, Keshavlal Manishanker
4937 Joisher, Anandlal Bechar
4941 Kotak, Champaklal Hargovindas
4942 Kundalia, Hargovind Dahyabhai
4943 Manlad, Ramniklal Labhashankar
4944 Metha, Kirtikumar Hirabhai
4946 Mody, Vithaldas Jagjivandas
4949 Pota, Shantilal Chunilal
4954 Smith, Leslie Ernest
4958 Vasawada, Jhaverilal Krishnalal
4959 Vyas, Harilal Tribhovan

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

4962 Bhatt, Ratilal Kameshwar
4964 Dadia, Liladhar Mulchand
4965 Desai, Vaikunthlal Shevalal
4973 Jadeja, Balubha Agarsinh
4974 Jasani, Prabhudas Hirachand
4978 Jodhmal, Pranlal Vanmali
4980 Joshi, Anantrai Gokaldas
4985 Khanderia, Prabhakar Manilal
4989 Lala, Abdeali Mohammadaly
4990 Lalani, Ahmed Mahmad
4992 Makati, Esmailji Dawoodbhai
4995 Mehta, Nandlal Lalji
4996 Nagori, Akbar Alambhai
4997 Parekh, Bhanurai Pranjivan
4998 Parikh, Nandlal Harakchand
5001 Rana, Jatubha Bhanabhai
5003 Saina, Chandubhai Mahmood
5004 Sanghani, Jaysuklal Ladhabhai
5005 Shanghani, Prabhulal Hematram
5007 Shah, Ambalal Bhaichand
5010 Shah, Manilal Vakhatchand
5012 Sheth, Amritlal Bhagvanji
5013 Valera, Dayram Bechar
5014 Vasavada, Ishwerlal Trambaklal
5016 Vora, Esmalji Allibhai
5017 Vora, Khantilal Lavji
5018 Wadia, Sarosh Ratanji
5019 Waghela, Kanji Walji

GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5024 Antani, Shyamshankar Girjashankar
5029 Barot, Narbheshankar Kalyanji
5031 Bhatt, Balvant Pranjivan
5032 Bhatt, Harsukhlal Shantilal
5036 Bhatt, Mansukhlal Laxmishanker
5041 Bhuta, Purshotam Hargovind
5046 Chhaya, Nitilal Gaurishanker
5052 Dalal, Vishnuprasad Shivshanker
5053 Dangi, Jamnadas Mulji
5060 Dave, Kanji, Nagardas
5071 Desai, Gordhandas Purshottam
5074 *Desai, Rajnikant Gunvantrai*
5076 Desai, Shambhusanker Narmadashanker.
5082 Domadia, Bapalal Anandji
5084 Doshi, Chhabildas Dalpatram
5088 Gandhi, Sakarchand Kuber
5095 Hakani, Kantilal Nandlal
5101 Jani, Bhogilal Jadavji
5102 Jhala, Prataprai Chunilal
5163 Jhatakia, Jayantilal Uttamchand
5106 Joshi, Chinturao Bapurao
5107 Joshi, Devshanker Bhauji
5110 Joshi, Jammashanker Maganlal
5113 Joshi, Mahashanker Kalyanji
5115 Kaji, Ramanlal Manilal
5117 Kamdar, Chunilal Virpal
5119 Kamdar, Kantilal Bhaichand
5124 Katdare, Shanker Damodar
5125 Khanderia, Chandrakant Manilal
5135 Kothari, Prabhudas Devkaran
5142 Mankad, Ravishanker Chhaganlal
5143 Mansatta, Purshottam Karsanji
5144 Mashrani, Keshavlal Jagjivandas
5146 Mehta, Balvantrai Kalidas
5147 Mehta, Bavchand Maganlal
5150 Mehta, Chunilal Mulchand
5153 Mehta, Harsuman Ramnikrai
5154 Mehta, Jayantilal Keshavji
5156 Mehta, Jethalal Ratilal
5157 Mehta, Jivanlal Khimchand
5163 Mehta, Nandlal Damodar
5165 Mehta, Natverlal Trikamlal
5166 Mehta, Pitamber Virpal
5167 Mehta, Pranjivan Pragji
5170 Mehta, Ratilal Keshavji
5173 *Mehta, Tara Bhagvanji*
5175 Mehta, Vijendraraj Labshanker
5176 Mewar, Pratapray Prabhashanker
5179 Modi, Vrajlal Malukchand
5185 Oza, Dhumantrai Rupshanker
5187 Oza, Kantilal Makanji
5190 Padia, Nathalal Jasraj
5196 Parekh, Dalpatram Narbheram
5197 Parekh, Fulchand Punjabhai
5199 Parekh, Himatlal Maganlal
5200 Parekh, Jaykrishnalal Chhotalal
5201 Parekh, Kalidas Gabharu
5203 Parekh, Maganlal Bechardas
5206 Parekh, Ramji Karamshi
5210 Patel, Kanti Ambalal
5211 Patel, Prabhudas Khushal (also appearing in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.)
5212 Pathak, Dinkarray Chhotalal
5217 Rathod, Laxman Velji
5223 Rojasara Vashram Kanji
5228 Shah, Amritlal Jagjivan
5232 Shah, Natvarlal Gandalal
5233 Shah, Natvarlal Nyalchand
5236 Shah, Shantilal Manor
5242 Sheth, Priyachandra Mohanlal
5243 Sheth, Ramniklal Panachand
5247 Shukla, Dinkerrai Manshanker
5250 Solanki, Manoo Kaslaji
5260 Trivedi, Harilal Sunderji
5267 Trivedi, Shantilal Mugatlal
5268 Turkhia, Amichand Keshavji
5270 Umrania, Purushottam Laxman
5272 Upadheyay, Girjashankar Naranji
5273 Upadhyay, Keshavlal Manishankar
5275 Vaidya, Babubhai Pranjivan
5278 Vaishnav, Gunwantrai Ishwarlal
5280 Vasa, Kanji Khetsi
5285 Vidwans, Shankerrao Balkrishna
5287 Vohra, Manavantrai Mugatlal
5288 Vora, Narottamdas Jivandas
5291 Vyas, Bhailal Raghunathji
5295 Vyas, Jayantilal Jagjiwan
5297 Vyas, Kalyanji Shamji

SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5307 Avashia, Vinodrai Harirai
5310 Jani, Labhshanker Kahanjibhai
5311 Joshi, Gajanan Bhavanishanker
5313 Khetani, Jamnadas Purushottamdas
5315 Mehta, Binduray Dinkerray
5319 Parmar, Harisinhji Shivsinhji
5321 Raval, Mahashankar Mavji
5328 Sheth, Harilal Awichal
5324 Sheth Hematlal Vardhman
5326 Shukla, Nautamlal Dalpatram
5329 Vyas, Laxishanker Chunilal

FRENCH, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5331 Jiwrajjani, Nagji Valji
5332 Mehta, Amritlal Vaghji
5334 Trivedi, Keshavlal Mulshankar

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

5335 Dhedhi, Chandulal Lalchand
5337 Mehta, Karsandas Naranjee
5338 Pathak, Rasiklal Ganpatram
5339 Shaikh, Gulamjelani Gulamyasin

GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5342 Joshi, Jagannath Jagdish
5343 Kapasi, Ratilal Tarachand
5344 Mehta, Hematlal Tribhovandas
5345 Pathak,

5431 Munshi, Surendra Manvadanram
5433 Pandya, Someshver Maganlal
5437 Patel, Raojibhai Bhallalbhai
5439 Pathak, Navnitram Vithhalram
5440 Pathak, Ramchandra Keshavram
5441 Pathak, Vishwanath Ganesh
5443 Shah, Champaklal Narandas
5444 Shah, Jagjivandas Kalyandas
5446 Shastri Shakerlal Madhavlal
5448 Shintre, Kondu Ukhaji
5453 Thakor, Narsing Bhagabhai
5457 Vaidya, Harischandra Gajanan
5459 Vari, Bhaganbhai Gopalji
5460 Vyas, Purushottam Keshavlal

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5467 Bharucha, Parshottam Haribhai
5470 Bilimoria, Nasservanji Dhanjisha
5471 Bilimoria, Rustum Kawasji
5472 Choksy, Jayantilal Nagindas
5473 Chothia, Jehangir Dhanjisha
5476 Darbary, Framroz Phirozashah
5478 Daruwala, Burjorji Dinshawji
5479 Daruwala, Hector Edulji
5481 Dastoor, Erochshaw Kharshetji
5483 Dastur, Erach Nawroji
5484 Desai, Alibhai Adambhai
5487 *Doctor, Perin Dinshaw*
5488 Dookandar, Pirozsha Ardeshir
5491 *Gandhy, Allan Khershedji*
5493 Golandaz, Abdulkadar Abdulsamad
5495 Hakim, Asgarali Taherali
5496 Hamdani, Hatim Faizullahbhai
5497 Hatia, Ajam Mahomed
5501 Kapadia, Jal Faridun
5502 Keeka, Dara Framroze
5503 Kelawala, Homi Dhenjishaw
5507 Lala, Faramroj Hormusji
5508 Lambat, Ismail Daudjee
5509 Limbada, Mohmed Musaji
5513 Mansoor, Peermohamed Abdurrahim
5517 Mehta, Rustumji Merwanji
5521 Muglai Framroze Hormusji
5528 Punjabhai Javermal Lalchand
5529 Rabadi, Aspandir Ardeshir
5531 Rawat, Ismail Mohamed
5537 Shaikh, Abdulhamid Abdulla
5543 Shethna, Shorabji Kavasji
5545 Siganporia, Phiroze Hormusji

GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5554 Choksi, Ishwerlal Rangildas
5557 Christian, Peter Paul
5559 Dakorkar, Anirudh Anandrao
5564 Desai, Balavantray Durlabhai
5566 Desai, Bhimabhai Morarji
5568 Desai, Chandravadan Dalpatram
5569 Desai, Chhotubhai Dayabhai
5571 Desai, Mahadevbhai Manibhai
5572 Desai, Gulabhai Lallubhai
5574 Desai, Maganlal Kasanji
5576 Desai, Nanubhai Jogibhai
5577 Desai, Ranchhodji Kooverji
5579 Desai, Thakorlal Govindji
5585 Jarivala, Jagmohan Balubhai
5587 Karnik, Gangadhar Vamanrao
5589 Master, Hasmukhlal Magnlal subject to Broad's decision.) ? ?
5591 Mehta, Gulabhai Ratanji
5592 Mehta, Ishwerlal Chhaganlal
5598 *Munsif, Freny Chandulal*
5600 Naik, Gulabhai Bhimabhai
5603 Naik, Thakorbhai Kuverji
5608 Parmar, Chhitasinh Ratansinh
5610 Patel, Kanjibhai Nathabhai
5612 Patel, Nagarbhai Bhagubhai
5618 Pathan, Rasulkhan Imamkhan
5620 Pathak, Chandravadan Keshavram
5623 Rana, Bhulabhai Devchand
5625 Rawal, Dinanath Vijanath
5629 Tamboli, Balubhai Jekisondas
5630 Thakkar, Thakordas Brijbhukhandas

SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5632 Dave, Navinchandra Virmanishanker
5633 Modi, Jayantilal Thakordas
5636 Patel, Chhotubhai Nathubhai
5637 Patolawala, Virsukhlal Chhanganlal
5638 Saraiya, Champaklal Dullabdas
5639 Shah, Jashwantlal Khimachand

FRENCH, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

5641 Christian, Alfred, Lallubhai
5642 Contractor, Jamshedji Rustomji
5643 Gandhi, Hormasji Naoroji
5644 Kagalwala, Balwantrao Rangi'das
5645 Laiwala, Dinshaji Sorabji
5646 Shaikh, Salabooddin Shamsooddin

GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5649 Pandya, Kantabhadra Shivbhadra
5650 Pleader, Champaklal Nanabhai
5652 Shroff, Naribhai Varajdas

SANSKRIT.

5653 Modi Govindas Narandas

PERSIAN.

5654 Variava, Shiavax Dinshaji

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

5655 Chohan, Yousaf Ibrahim
5656 Christian, Philip Samuel
5657 Dasondi, Vijayansinh Umedsinh
5658 Desai, Jayantilal Jhinabhai
5659 Desai, Thakorlal Ranchhodbhai
5660 Joshi, Natvarlal Jayshankar
5661 Kadri, Mohamadhussen Nurmian
5662 Mali, Balubhai Lalbhai
5665 Naik, Gulabbhain Khandubhai
5666 Pandya, Harshendu Chhabilananal
5668 Patel, Vanmalibhai Parbhubhai
5672 Sayed Mustafa Amir
5674 Sindhe, Amrutrao Ganpatrao
5675 Suthar, Vallabhbhai Durlabhdas
5676 Thakor, Jamiyatram Manabhai

DHARWAR CENTRE.
SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5677 Agnihotri, Chintaman Atmaram
5680 Anegundi, Annappa Narayanappa
5687 Bacaki, Amaya Shrinivas
5688 Bedekar, Jagannatha Dattatraya
5689 Belgundi, Krishnaji Govind
5695 Bugadikatti, Dunelpi Viraper
5700 Deole, Govind Narayan
5709 Dharmatti, Anant Gurunath
5710 Dharwarkar, Naphtali Daniel
5712 Divekar, Sadashiv Keshav
5717 Gaitonde, Sripad Narayan
5720 Gudi, Anant Shriniwas
5721 Guggari, Dharanappa Hanamantappa.
5722 Habbu, Maddhu Kattarao
5726 Havanur, Dattatraya Krishna
5728 Hegde, Gajanan Umamaheswar
5732 Hukeri, Dundapa Nagapa
5733 Hukeri, Shamaji Shrinivasrao
5742 Jobrapur, Krishna Bhimarao
5743 Joshi, Aravind Gundo
5746 Joshi, Shankar Mahadev
5747 Joshi, Shriniwas Ramchandra
5761 Karnad, Dinkar Shridhar
5767 Kelkar, Bhaskar Sadashiv
5769 Khasnis, Tamaji Venktesh
5774 Kshirsagar, Ramchandra Ganapat Rao.
5776 Kulkarni, Bhimaji Swamirao
5777 Kulkarni, Hanamant Venktesh
5779 Kulkarni, Krishnaji Govind
5786 Kulkarni, Pralhad Mahadeo
5787 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Balaji
5788 Kulkarni, Sakharam Bindo
5789 Kulkarni, Shiwaram Krishna
5790 Kulkarni, Venkatesh Kesav
5793 Kurhatti, Tammanna Lingappa
5797 Madbhavi, Swami Malleshappa
5798 Madgeri, Dattatraya Venkatrao
5799 Mahendranawar, Bhimappa Satsappa
5801 Mange, Dattatraya Ganesh
5804 Mathad, Bhimu Subnacharya
5807 Mensinkai, Vasant Virupaxappa
5809 Modak, Dattatraya Pandurang
5810 Mokashi, Appaji Balavant
5814 Mulgund, Vishwanath Wasudev
5815 Mundkur, Ramesh Anandrao
5816 Munnal, Shrinivas Gururao
5818 Nadapurohit, Ramadas Madhavacharya.
5819 Nadkarni, Bhavanshankar Sakharam.
5820 Nagarkatti, Krishna Dattatraya
5821 Naik, Dattatraya Madhav
5828 Nesargi, Parappa Mullappa
5829 Padalki, Ramchandra Narayanrao
5831 Palekar, Dattaram Chinta
5833 Pandurangi, Huchho Hanmantacharya.
5834 Parvatikar, Krishnaji Parvatarao
5836 Patil, Bhimangauda Bhimangauda
5838 Patil, Sheshagiri Ramchandra
5839 Patil, Shrinivas Hanamantrao
5841 Peerjade, Syed Mohidin Pasha Syed Fiathulla.
5844 Pujari, Hari Govind.
5852 Rege, Laxman Dattatraya
5853 Rege, Mangesh Raghunath.
5855 Sakri, Ramchandra Hanamant.
5856 Samant, Vaman Krishnaji.
5858 Sangli, Pralhad Narasimhacharya.
5861 Satavalekar, Shridhar Gopal.
5862 Shahapurkar, Gajanan Dattatraya.
5866 Shirodkar, Balkrishna Vaman.
5867 Subnis Venkatesh Bhimrao.
5868 Sunthankar, Dattatraya Dhundiraj.
5869 Tadkodkar, Ramachandra Mahadeo.
5870 Tallur, Dattatraya Anandrao.
5871 Tamankar, Dhondo Ganesh.
5878 Yadappanavar, Shankar Narasingrao.
5880 Yattinamani, Mallappa Virabasappa
5881 Zalki, Bhimacharya Vyasacharya.

FRENCH, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5882 *Colombo, Maru*
5883 *Davids, Edith*
5884 *D'Costa, Annie*
5885 *D'Souza, Queenie*
5888 *Fernandes, Banie*

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5899 Kaladgi, Kalandar Husensaheb.
5900 Kazi, Abdullgani Mohamad Sadulla
5903 Mujahid, Sayed Peerpasha Sayedmeersaheb.
5906 Parakh, Shapur Bomanji.
5911 Shirkol, Mohammadali Mohammad Husensaheb.
5912 Sunna, Mahaboob Imamsaheb.

PERSIAN, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

LATIN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5917 Carvalho, Alexander.
5918 Curtis, Kennth Sidney.
5919 D'Souza, Nicholas Joseph.
5920 Lobo, Frank Earnest.
5922 Pereira, Aloysius Elias.
5923 Pereira, Edward.
5926 Rubdi, Bhagyawant Andronikappa.
5927 Santamaria, John Lawrence.

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5931 Patkar, Gajanan Govind.
5933 Sarnobat, Ramchandra Dattatraya.

KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5947 Deshpande, Krishnaji Hanamant.
5960 Inchal, Annappa Kallappa
5963 Jamnis, Subrao Hanumantrao
5969 Kalaghan, Ningappa Dundappa
5973 Karnad, Ramanand Nagesh
5978 Kulkarni, Raghavendra Malhar
5992 Mutalik, Madhavrao Venkatrao
5996 Nagarkatti, Ranganath Sitharam

KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6000 Nayak, Narasimha Anant
6002 Padankatti, Sanjeev Vijayappa
6010 Patil, Virupaxagowda Badragouda
6014 Shilvant, Basavant Chennappa

SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6022 Bendre, Kumaraswami Jiwaji
6026 Gubi, Ramacharya Shamacharya
6027 Jahagirdar, Madhva Vasudevacharya
6028 Jahagirdar, Pralhad Vasudeva
6029 Joshi, Keshav Venkatesh
6032 Laxmeshwar, Govind Vajirao
6037 Pusalkar, Damodar Ganesh

FRENCH, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

6038 Rebello, Myrtle

KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6042 Gumaste, Narso Krishnaji
6043 Jamakhandi, Hanamant Gopalrao
6044 Kulkarni, Shripad Balwant
6045 Kumtekar, Shripad Nagesh
6046 Math, Shivayya Maleyya

SANSKRIT

6047 Divekar, Shridhar Vithal
6050 Pachalag, Gangadhar Shankarrao
6051 Shait, Venktesh Vithal

PERSIAN.

6052 Fernandes, Arthur

LATIN.

6053 Fernandez, James

KANARESE

6055 Mummigatti, Gurappa Veerappa
6056 Peerkhan, Peersaheb Rajesaheb
6057 Rane, Bhaskar Laxman
6058 Ukkund, Lingappa Mallareppa
6059 Dhople, Madhav Keshav
6061 Kanekal, Venktsh Hanmant
6062 *Karajgi, Parvatibai, Basavanta*
6068 Halliker, Gudlesha Veeraprabhu
6070 Kajjari Shiddhalingu Shiddhaviresh
6071 Vaidya, Ganesh Vithal

KOLHAPUR CENTRE

SANSKRIT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6072 Abhyankar, Gangadhar Krishna
6073 Adarkar, Vishwas Vinayak
6074 Altekar, Dhondo Ramchandra
6075 Anglekar, Anant Vaman
6076 Aranake, Dattatraya Ganesh
6077 Athale, Keshav Vishnu
6079 Athavale, Vishwanath Narayan
6082 Bandivadekar, Laxman Vasudev
6083 Bapat, Balkrishna Ganesh
6084 Bapat, Yeshwant Shridhar
6086 Bokil, Ramachandra Ganesh
6089 Chavan, Digambar Masu
6090 Chikkannavar, Devappa Gundappa
6095 Desai, Abaji Venkatrao
6096 Desai, Babasaheb Ramchandrao
6097 Desai, Vithal Narayan
6098 Deshpande, Yeshwant Narayan
6104 Dongare, Ganesh Ramchandra
6106 Eksambekar, Purushotam Raghavendrarao.
6107 Gaekwar, Govind Raoji
6108 Ghate, Moreshwar Gundo
6109 Gokhale, Bhalchandra Bhikaji
6110 Gokhale, Vithal Vasudev
6116 Ingale, Bhalchandra Bapuji
6117 Jamadade, Rajaram Rango
6118 Jirgal, Satappa Chanamalappa
6121 Joshi, Narayan Ramachandra
6122 Joshi, Sakharam Ganesh
6124 Kabnurkar, Ganesh Shamarao
6127 Kaktikar, Laxman Baslingappa
6129 Kamat, Krishnaji Dadaji
6130 Kangle, Murlidhar Virupax
6131 Kantak, Anant Sabaji
6132 Kharkhanis, Narayan Balkrishna
6134 Kinkar, Sitaram Venkatesh
6135 *Kolse, Radhabai Ishwara*
6136 Kori, Shankar Virappa
6139 Kulkarni, Gajanan Damodar
6140 Kulkarni, Chidambar Narayan
6141 Kulkarni, Gopal Hanmant
6142 Kulkarni, Dhondo Anant
6143 Kulkarni, Gopal Madaw
6144 Kulkarni, Hanamant Sitaram
6145 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Bapurao
6146 Kulkarni, Raghunath Hari
6147 Kulkarni, Raghunath Ganesh
6148 Kulkarni, Shripad Dattatray
6150 Kulkarni, Sadashiva Pandharinatha.
6152 Kurane, Sitaram Vishnu
6154 Manavi, Ramachandra Keshav
6157 Misal, Shankarrao Dhondiraj
6158 Mirajkar, Gajanan Appa
6163 Naniwadekar, Krishna Datta
6164 Nerli, Shankar Chaudappa
6165 Nerlekar, Narayan Raghunath
6166 Nimbkar, Kashinath Laxman
6167 Nimkar, Ramachandra Ganesh
6169 Pant, Balekundri Ramchandra Vaman.
6170 Paradkar, Sadashiv Govind
6178 Patil, Mahipati Balvant
6180 Patil, Subrao Keshavrao
6181 Patwardhan, Vasudeo Dattatraya
6183 Petkar, Tukaram Nana
6184 Pise, Vithal Dattatraya
6185 Pradhan, Prabhakar Ramchandra
6186 Pradhan Mahadeo Ramchandra
6192 Rayabagkar, Tavanapa Ragho
6195 Saraph, Pandurang Keshave
6197 Shinde, Balkrishna Govind
6206 Tanksale, Yashvant Ganesh
6208 Terdalkar, Anappa Ramappa
6210 Toro, Malhar Ganesh
6212 Vaidya, Vasudeo Balvant
6213 Vaidya, Vaman Chitamber
6214 Vagrali, Chanamallappa Shankarappa
6215 Vardhamane, Dhanpal Devendra
6216 Wanarudre, Shantaram Bala

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6218 Biranje, Ganpati Rama
6224 Kalavant, Babalal Bala
6225 Khot Shivram Ramchandra
6226 Khot, Shankar Ramchandra

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6232 Bhosale, Raosaheb Dhondo
6233 Bhonsle, Shankar Sadharam
6239 Deshpande Dattatraya Balkrishna
6240 Duge, Bhalchandra Kalappa
6241 Inamdar, Dattaram Mahadev
6242 Karamarkar, Chintamani Dattatraya
6245 Khadilkar Vasuder Pandurang
6247 Kodolikar, Dattatraya Ramkrishna
6258 Patil, Atmaram Tukaram
6262 Phadnis, Ramchandra Vithal
6266 Sadre Dnyanadeo Shripad
6269 Shinde, Datta Maruti rao
6270 Shrikhande, Vaman Sadashiv

KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6282 Bagalkoti, Chanmallappa Dundappa
6283 Bhudur, Govind Krishnaji
6290 Sakri, Pralhad Ananth
6294 Chougle, Mallappa Shankarappa
6295 Datar, Ganesh Trimbak
6296 Desai, Appasaheb Krishnarao
6298 Ghatge, Ganapat Balwantrao
6299 Jagdale, Yashvant Haumant
6300 Jamgheker, Krishnaji Gopal
6301 Joundal, Pandurang Mahadeo
6302 Kulkarni, Bhau Hanmant
6303 Kulkarni, Mahadeo Gopal
6304 Kulkarni, Narhar Ganesh
6305 Kulkarni, Shandar Vishnu
6306 Kulkarni, Vithal Malhar
6307 Sapre, Mahadeo Shivaram
6308 Pujari, Vaman Sitaram
6309 Pardeshi, Chandan Motilal
6311 Rane, Govind Vithal
6312 Sahnis, Shankar Ganesh
6313 Sankpal, Balappa Topanna

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6317 Changule, Shankar Krishnaji
6318 Ghatagde, Shankar Balaram
6319 Kolwalkar, Bapu Balkrishna
6320 Mane, Shantaram Nanaji
6321 Varale, Balvant Hanumant
6322 Jadav, Anna Tukaram

SANSKRIT.

6323 Hulgol, Bhujang Narayan
6324 Kodolikar, Vasudev Mahadev
6326 Pusalkar, Balkrishna Narayan
6328 Shikhare, Balkrishna Govind

PERSIAN.

6330 D'Silva, Philip

MARATHI.

6331 Harekar, Dattatraya Krishnaji

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6332 Deshpande, Nagesh Gopal
6333 Joshirao, Narayan Vinayak
6334 Kabnunkar, Sadashiv Pandurang
6335 Kulkarni, Digamba Ramchandra

SANGLI CENTRE.
SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6337 Airan, Judson William
6339 Anantbhat, Venktesh Bhikaji
6340 Angadi, Rachappa Rudrappa
6341 Arjunvadkar, Vaman Damodar
6343 Ashtekar, Krishnaji Govind
6349 Bayas, Jadavsingh Bankatsingh
6353 Bhide, Gopal Ganesh
6354 Bhosekar, Vistnu Vaman
6362 Damle, Wishwanath Ganesh
6368 Desai, Prabhakar Nilkanth
6376 Dhariganda, Shidagauda Apparao
6379 Dugge, Gundu Bhaurmappa
6384 Gadgil, Vithal Dattatraya
6390 Godbole, Ramkrishna Shirdhar
6392 Gokhale, Gopal Gundopant
6393 Gokhale, Sadashiv Govind
6394 Gokhale, Shankar Krishna
6395 Gokhale, Shivaram Meghasham
6396 Gongodkar, Mangesh Mahadeo
6397 Gujar, Ramchand Talakeland
6404 Jere, Balkrishna Narayan
6405 Joshi, Anant Vyankatesh
6407 Joshi, Digambar Vinayak
6408 Joshi, Keshav Ramchandra
6410 Joshi, Shridhar Govind
6411 Joshi, Ramchandra Balvant
6413 Kale, Narhar Dattatraya
6414 Kale, Shripad Dattatray
6416 Karandikar, Narayan Venkatesh
6417 Katake, Bandu Dada
6420 Kelkar, Anant Purushottam
6425 Kotnis, Rangnath Hanmant
6426 Kulkarni, Anant Venkatesh
6433 Kulkarni, Digamber Krishna
6435 Kulkarni, Gopal Vithal
6436 Kulkarni, Govind Ganesh
6437 Kulkarni, Govind Raghvendra
6441 Kulkarni, Narayan Keshan
6443 Kulkarni, Rajaram Dattatraya
6445 Kulkarni Ramchandra Narhar
6449 Kulkarni, Tamaji Shamarao
6450 Kulkarni, Vaman Govind
6456 Kutre, Bharmani Mahadeo
6467 Marathe, Ramchandra Chintaman
6468 Melikatti, Shiwaling Sangappa
6471 Mushrif, Madhao Pandurang
6482 Page, Gopal Ganesh
6483 *Paranjpye, Sunanda Anand*
6488 Patil, Kadappa Sanatamappa
6489 Patil, Surendra Dada
6490 Patki, Ramchandra Keshava
6494 Patwardhan, Yeshwant Balvant
6495 Phadke, Govind Appaji
6497 Phadnis, Gajanan Laxman
6498 Phatak, Ganesh Krishna
6501 Pujari, Ganesh Hari
6508 Rege, Ramchandra Bhagwant
6511 Sahasrabudhe, Keshav Shivram
6513 Samant, Ragunath Jagannath
6514 Sane, Kashinath Dattatraya
6516 Sarat, Ramchandra Krishna
6521 Shinde, Gursida Yeshavant
6523 Sohoni, Keshav Ganesh
6524 Sonar, Hirachand Balchand
6526 Sultanpure, Murgyappa Virupaksha.
6527 Supnekar, Hari Laxman
6529 Taukari, Chanabasappa Virupakshappa.
6530 Teli, Maruti Appa
6531 Tendulkar, Sadashiv Vishnu
6536 Upadhya, Shripad Shantapa
6538 Utturkar, Keshav Dattatraya

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

6542 Chandshanavar, Ahmadsha Abdulrahim.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6548 Athanikar Abdulkarim Mahamadamin
6556 Desai, Vasudeo Govind
6563 Jog, Madhava Dattatraya
6564 Joshi, Krishnaji Narayan
6567 Kolhatkar, Bhalchandra Bhimaji
6569 Kulkarni Vasudeo Govind

KANARESE AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6587 Bhandikani, Balkrishna Venkaji
6591 Gundali, Appa Parisappa
6603 Nikam, Yeshwant Satyappa

SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6610 Belavadi, Shamaji Venkatesh
6611 Bhide, Pandurang Ganesh
6613 Datar, Jagannath Govind
6614 Gadgil, Ganesh Krishna
6616 Ghayalod, Balaram Ramsing
6618 Honwad, Ramachandra Ashwith
6619 Khot, Lingo Dattatraya
6620 Kolhatkar, Balvant Vinayak
6621 Kulkarni, Govind Shantaram
6623 Mirashi, Shankar Krishna
6627 Thombre, Raghunath Vithal

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6630 Kelkar, Govind Vasudeo
6632 Phadke, Bhikaji Narayan

SANSKRIT.

6633 Adhyapak, Narayan Krishna

MARATHI.

6634 Ganu, Krishnaji Gopal

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6637 Barwe, Chintamani Gopal
6638 Bhide, Ganesh Ramchandra
6639 Dorle, Jinchand Bhimrao
6641 Karmarkar, Keshao Vasudeo
6642 Kulkarni, Babu Ekanath
6643 Kulkarni, Gopal Keshav
6644 Lele, Raghunath Vithal
6647 Pathak, Narayan Govind
6648 Patil, Vishnu Vithal
6649 Patwardhan, Mahadev Hari
6652 Surpur, Shankar Balaji
6654 Watwe, Mahadeo Vithal
6655 Zunjarwad, Krishna Dhondo

KARACHI CENTRE.

6657 Anjaria, Subhodhchandra Amritlal
6658 Chakravarti, Satyendra Nath
6660 Daiya, Lalji Ramji
6661 Jesranee, Chatrabhuj Murarji
6664 Kotamraj, Sachidanand
6666 Rawal, Ratilal Khimshanker
6667 Rawal, Shantilal Shivshanker
6669 Shah, Kunavarji Shivji
6670 Shah, Motilal Jagjivan
6671 *Shedge, Saraswati Tukaram*
6673 Unerkat, Sunderji Kalianji

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

6674 *Irani, Soona Merwanji*
6675 *Morris, Doris*
6677 *Shroff, Khorshed Bapuji*
6678 *Tengra, Dina Pirozshaw*

FRENCH AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6679 Aranha, Francis Leslie
6682 *Dias, Ophie*
6683 *D'Souza Margaret*
6684 *Fernandes, Magdalene*
6685 *Gonsalves, Millicent*
6687 Mehta, Navazar Pirozshah
6688 *Norton, Esther Grace Blanche*
6689 Vazifdar, Nusserwanji Hormusji

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

6691 Athu, Kantilal Gordhandas
6703 Daragahi, Moosakhan Suleman
6704 Daroga, Sorab Piroshaw
6707 Golwalla, Bezon Framroze
6710 Hussain, Musutaq
6716 Kesarkar, Govind Babu
6717 Khambatta, Pirozshaw Kekhasru
6722 Malkani, Gobind Kanvalsing
6724 Mehta, Mohanlal Bhagawanji
6727 Mirza, Framroz Mahiarji
6732 Parukh, Rustomje, Cowasjee
6734 Pawar, Abdullah Allimohomed
6739 Susodia Rajabali Nazarmohd
6740 Sethna, Nadirshaw Nowrji
6741 Shaikh, Abdulhaq Dinmohomed
6748 Thadhani, Thanawardas Thakurdas
6750 Vatsraj, Bhavsukhprasad Mulshanker.

LATIN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

6751 Chandirmani Govindram Wadumal
6752 Correa, Julius
6753 D'Cunha, Alfred
6754 D'Mello, Nepomucene
6755 D'Rocha, Rosario
6756 Dubash, Dinshaw
6757 Fernandez, Victor
6758 Ferrom, Martin
6759 Gomes, Angelo
6760 Lobo, Aloysius
6761 Menezes, Cincinnatus
6763 Paes, Romauldo
6764 Patel, Firoe
6765 Pereira, Manuel
6766 Pinto, Wilfred
6767 Saville, George
6768 Shahani, Narayan Partapsing
6769 Tellis, Aloysuis George

ARABIC, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6770 Arain, Mohdafal Khairmohd
6777 Sheik, Mohamed Umer Mohamed Yacob.

MARATHI, PHYSICS CHEMISTRY.

6778 Palav, Sahadev Soma

GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

6787 Rawal, Damodar Jageshwar

SINDHI AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

6795 *Vaswani, Khushali Gobindram*

SINDHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6802 Ahuja, Gokaldas Shivaldas
6809 Bijlani, Kishin Thadharam
6818 Gandhi, Vishwamitra Vithaldas
6825 Harjani, Lalchand Khatanmal
6836 Khubchandani, Fatehchand Chainrai.
6837 *Khubchandaney, Parpati Ghanshamdas.*
6839 Kshatriya, Hiranand Lunidaram
6841 Lala, Rewachand Tilokchand
6843 Lalchandani, Jhamatmal Balchand
6858 Panjabi, Chugomal Dhanrajmal
6859 Panjabi, Khemo Dayaram
6860 Punjabi, Issardas Ratanchand
6874 Vaswani, Bhojraj Kewalram

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

6883 *Morris, Joyce*

PERSIAN, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

6885 Masand, Bansiram Uravdas
6686 Shaikh, Hayatuddin Fayazuddin
6687 Shivadasni, Tejumal Lokumal

SINDHI, PHYSIC AND CHEMISTRY.

6890 Akund, Faiz Ahmed Mohmed Usman
6892 Butani, Motiram Bulchand
6893 Chawla, Naranjan Singh Nihalsingh
6894 Kaka, Kirpaldas Sakhawatrai
6895 Lala, Kewal Tilokchand
6896 *Mansukhani, Sati Hemandas*
6897 Sial, Khuda Bux Kassim.

SANSKRIT.

6898 Parekh, Vadilal Manilal

PERSIAN.

6899 Akhund, Moorahmed Mohamed-Usman
6900 Khasghelli, Kaderbux Jumakhan
6901 MaliRajpdb Habibullah Sultanali
6903 Nagrani, Gobindram Thakurdas
6904 Sharma, Ayodianath Melaram
6905 Sidhva, Jal Sorabji

SINDHI.

6906 Dhermani, Dhalumal Nihchaldas

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6907 Advani, Tilockchand Jagatrai
6908 Ajwani, Tirth Singh Nehal Singh
6910 Buxani, Mohamedbux Allahbux
6911 Khatri, Abdulla Pacob

MATRICULATION.

6913 Israni, Kodumal Thadharam
6911 Joonejo, Amiruddin Khair Mahomed
6915 Kalhoro Abdul, Rahman Mohamedkhan
6916 Kodnani, Chuharmal Kimatrai
6917 Madaye, Daji Mahadev
6918 Panjwani, Hurbux Rupchand
6919 Solangi, Bahadurali Gul Mahomed

HYDERABAD CENTRE.

SINDHI, DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

6928 *Advani, Popati Kanwalsing*
6930 *Aduani, Devi Parsram*
6934 *Kirpalani, Lali Jairamdas*

SINDHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6941 Advani, Lachmandas Hotchand
6944 Ajwani, Somhraj Diwansing
6946 Akhund, Rahamtullah Abdul Latif
6948 Balani, Gagandas Dayaram
6949 Balani, Karamchand Hassanram
6955 Butani, Gurbux Gagumal
6957 Devnani, Chandiram Janimal
6960 Ghuria, Khatumal Venomal
6969 Hardasani, Hariram Nimbraj
6971 Hingorani, Dunichand Karamchand
6974 Idnani, Harumal Ramchand
6975 Idnani, Moti Assudomal
6976 Jagani, Vaghji Guneshmal
6980 Karamchandani, Bhopraj Shewram
6981 Khalsa, Hazursing Giansing
6983 Lalwani, Chainraj Jeumal
6989 Malkani, Hancharam Gulabrai
6992 Malkani, Premchand Hradasmal
6997 Mirchandani, Assudomal Shewakram
6998 Mirchandani, Hotchand Chellaram
7001 Mirchandani, Ramchand Tolaram
7003 Mirchandani, Valiram Vishindas
7005 Primlani, Narain Tejumal
7011 Samtani, Hiranand Chandiram
7015 *Shivdasani, Sita Teckchand*
7016 Sipahimalani, Kansingh Wadhumal
7019 Thawani, Kanyalal Gagumal
7021 Utamsing, Bhakwandas Jagatrai
7025 Vaswani, Teckchand Alimchand
7026 *Wadhwani, Shivi Lilaram*

SINDHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

7032 Mansukhani, Fatehchand Vassonmal
7033 Wadhwani, Sahijram Hotchand

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

7034 Advani, Taro Rochiram
7035 Bhuto, Rasulbux Mahomedali
7037 Soomro, Mahomed Moosa Mahomedali

BOMBAY CENTRE.
MARATHI.

7039 Patkar, Gopal Narayanrao (student).

SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.

7042 Bhide, Dattatraya Gajanan
7046 Nabar, Moreshwar Shankar
7047 Puranik, Raghunath Vasudeo

SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.

7052 Timbe, Narayan Gajanan

SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

7053 Abhyankar, Padmakar Mahadeo
7054 Dhaole, Vaman Raoji
7055 Gothivrekar, Shankar Ramkrishna
7056 Prabhu-Desai, Nilkanth Laxman
7061 Nijsure, Pandurang Hari

SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS ADN CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

7064 Vakil, Rajendralal Antoldas

SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.

7065 Khopkar, Ganesh Ramrao

PERSIAN, URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.

7071 Savad Ahmad, Sayad Hanief

PERSIAN, URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

7073 Kadri, Syed Kutbuddin Syed Ali
7074 Khan, Muhammad Abdul Azeem

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.

7082 Chavan, Jagannath Laxman
7083 Chindarkar, Kashinath Balkrishna
7085 Dalvi, Ratanlal Vasantrao
7086 Damle, Dattatraya Sakharam
7088 Deshpande, Gajanan Mahadev
7089 Dhongade, Saiprasad Madhaw
7093 Gokhale, Keshav Hari
7096 Gupte, Prabhakar Yashwant
7098 Joglekar, Vaman Janardan
7107 Kanyalker, Krishnarao Chandroba
7109 Kasar, Ganpat Damodar
7110 Kelkar, Ganesh Bishvanath
7115 Kotasthane, Shivram Eknath
7117 Kulkarni, Keshav Anand
7122 *Likhite, Kamala Dattatraya*
7123 Likhite, Shantaram Purshottam
7126 Machave, Purushottam Laxman
7131 Munsi, Hasanmiya *walad* Zuhuruddin
7132 Naik, Jayavant Ganesh
7133 Namjoshi, Govind Vishnu
7136 Nigudkar, Vasant Gopal
7138 Oka, Chintaman Ramchandra
7139 Pandve, Rajaram Dhondo
7142 Patil, Ganapat Laxman
7141 Patwardhan, Gajanan Sakharam
7145 Phadake, Ramchandra Dhundiraj
7150 Pradhan, Shantaram Govind
7152 Ranade, Kashinath Anant
7154 Rao, Dattatraya Shankar
7155 Rege, Vinayak Trimbak
7156 Revdekar, Dattatraya Sadashiv
7158 Sansare, Shrikrishna Dattatraya
7159 Sant, Umakant Ambadas
7169 Shrotri, Dwarkanath Balkrishna
7170 Shukla, Ganesh Hari
7171 Sindker, Vasant Martand
7172 Sonar, Nachar Trimbak
7173 Sule, Somkant Jayaram
7174 Sutar, Yeshwant Gopal
7179 Vaishampayan, Krishnaji Vasudeo
7180 Varde, Ramchandra Jaivant
7181 Wagh, Prabhakar Atmaram

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.

7183 Bapat, Dattatraya Govind
7185 Bhatkhande, Purshottam Ramchandra (also appearing for Government Service).
7188 Churi, Bhaskar Narayan
7191 Gogate, Narayan Sadashiv
7195 Karnik, Balkrishna Narayan
7197 Lowalekar, Sadashiv Raghunath
7198 Marathe, Yeshwant Narayan
7206 Sabins, Malhar Ramchandra

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

7210 Agashe, Narayan Waman
7211 Chandwadkar, Gopal Vishnu
7213 Chumble, Damodar Shankar
7214 Dahibhate, Vasant Madhavrao
7216 Gadre, Vishwanath Moreshwar
7217 Gogate, Dattatraya Gopal
7221 Karkar, Mahadeo Ramchandra
7224 Kulkarni, Dinkar Mukund
7226 Nabar, Purushottam Maheshwar
7227 Oka, Dinkar Vinayak
7228 Pathare, Ramchandra Wamanrao
7229 Patil, Harischandra Gopal
7232 Patil, Shantaram Daji
7233 Sapre, Vishwanath Ramchandra
7236 Vishwasrao, Ramchandra Vinayak

MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.

appearing in drawing.)
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7298 Nagarkar, Narayan Ramchandra
SANKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
7299 Jambotkar, Sitaram Pundalik
PERSIAN, URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
7300 Moulvi, Nurahmed Gulamahmed
PERSIAN, URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7302 Sayed, Izharalam alias Mahomed Akhtar Ahmad.
PERSIAN, URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
7303 Baresker, Mohomed Amin Husein Miyan.
ARABIC, SINDHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
7305 Bhurgri, Allahadad Haji Allahbux (also appearing in Drawing.)
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
7306 Agaskar, Prabhaker Sunderrao
7307 Deodhar, Yeshwant Narayan
7309 Gupte, Chandrashekar Trymbak
7310 Joshi, Dattatraya Chintaman
7312 Joshi, Krishnaji Chintaman
7315 Joshi, Shripad Hari
7316 Karnik, Yashwant Pandurang
7318 Ketkar, Gopal Laxman
7319 Mulay, Pandurang Ramchandra
7321 Prabhudesai, Sadashiv Wasudeo
7322 Samant, Sahadeo Arjun
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7325 Abhyankar, Damodar Vinayak
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY.
7333 Joshi, Vithal Chintaman
7335 Malekar, Gajanan Mahadeo
7337 Patwardhan Mahadeo Ganesh
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7338 Ajgaonkar, Bhalchandra Vaman
7340 Patil, Balashaheb Ramchandra
7341 Sanap, Hari Fakira
POONA CENTRE.
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, AND MATHEMATICS.
7347 Aphale, Nilantha Ramkrishna
7349 Belapurkar, Ganesh Raghunath
7350 Bhagwat, Narayan Sitaram
7352 Dalvi, Keshav Narayan
7353 Deo, Shridhar Dattatraya
7354 Deo, Bhalchandra Govind
7356 Deshpande, Dattatraya Govind
73558 Deshpande, Martand Sakharam
7361 Gatne, Dattatraya Ganesh
7364 Joshi, Gangadhar Chintaman
7365 Joshi, Shankar Ramchandra
7366 Kamalapurkar, Dattatraya Bhagwant
7367 Kanegaonkar, Bhagwan Ramchandra
7368 Karandikar, Vishwanath Shankar
7369 Kelkar, Sarwottam Vasudeo
7370 Khadilkar, Purushottam Damodar
7371 Khatri, Ramdas Mitharama
7372 Kshire, Krishnarao Pandit
7373 Kulkarni, Bhikaji Umashankar
7374 Kulkarni, Gajanan Balkrishna
7375 Kulkarni Kashinath Sitaram
7376 Kulkarni, Shrikrishna Daji
7377 Kulkarni, Vasudeo Govind
7378 Lele, Pandurang Gopal
7379 Limaye, Sadashiv Purushottam
7380 Limaye, Yeshwant Anant
7381 Lokhande, Nivrutti Sambhaji
7382 Madhale, Krishnaji Ramchandra
7383 Mahabale, Tryambak Shankar
7384 Malekar, Shripat Ramchandra
7385 Mali, Sambhu Genu
7386 Meharunkar, Balkrishna Vinayak
7391 Pansare, Martand Pandharinath
7393 Patwardhan, Ramchandra Hari
7394 Phadke, Siddeshwar Ganesh
7395 Pradhan, Sadashiv Trimbak
7397 Rakshe, Raghunath Balwant
7398 Ranade, Vishun Ramkrishna
7400 Sabane, Ganesh Anant
7402 Shah, Shivlal Walchand
7403 Sherikar, Madhav Bhikaji
7406 Talwalkar, Vishun Trimbak
7408 Tongaonkar, Purushottam Rangnath
7409 Udhalikar, Shripad Narayan
7410 Vankar, Madhao Baburao
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7412 Damle, Murlidhar Vithal
7413 Deshmukh, Dattatraya Gangadhar
7414 Dharmadhikari, Waman Ramchand
7415 Jahagirdar Dattatraya Ganesh
7416 Kale, Govind Rangnath
7418 Ketkar, Datttatraya Balkrishna
7419 Kulkarni, Kashinath Damodar
7420 Kulkarni, Raoji Tryambak
7422 Pandit, Trimbak Kashinath
7423 Pathak, Narayan Sadashiv
7424 Patil, Pundlik Ramchandra
7426 Punde, Gangadhar Shankar
7427 Sabnis, Govind Krishna
7429 Salkade, Krishnaji Keshav
7430 Upadhye, Dattatraya Ganesh
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
7431 Dorwankar, Yeshwant Narayan
7432 Deshmukh, Gopal, Hari
7435 Patil, Babu Bayaji
7436 Pundlik, Sadashiv Krishna
7437 Purandare, Dattatraya Ramchandra
7439 Shevade, Vishwanath Krishna
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7440 Bapt, Rajaram Vishvanath
7441 Bhat, Ramakrishna Dattaraya
7442 Dabadghe, Mahadev Kondo
7443 Deshpande, Dattatraya Bhaurao
7444 Gujarathi, Babulal Bhukandas
7446 Joshi, Vishnu Balkrishna
7447 Kulkarni, Gajanan Dattatray
7448 Kularni, Laxman Govind
7449 Kulkarni, Niwritti Yashvant
7450 Marwadi, Amritlal Devichand
7452 Pole, Mahadev Ramchandra
7453 Shastri, Vasudeo Dajee
SANSKRIT, KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY and MATHEMATICS.
7455 Kamat, Shankar Subraya
SANSKRIT, KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7457 Kamat, Damodar Ganapatrao
7458 Kulkarni, Govind Jeevaji
7459 Shadadal, Kenchappa Balappa
FRENCH MARATHI, PHYSICS & CMEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7461 Pole, Kashinath Ramchandra
ARABIC, URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
7462 Mohmedali, Ebrahim Rangwala
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
7466 Ambekar, Vithal Rangnath
7467 Angal, Shankar Narayan
7471 Atre, Rajaram Vithal
7472 Atre, Waman Ganesh
7473 Badolkar, Ramchandra Dattatraya
7476 Bapat, Vasudev Laxman
7477 Bartakke, Keshav Narayan
7483 Bhanu, Keshave Kashinath
7485 Bhave, Sadashiv Narayan
7490 Bhide, Vinayak Raghunath
7492 Bhole, Ramchandra Gangadhar
7493 Bhonde, Ranachod Pandurang
7499 Charegaonkar, Ramchandra Kashinath
7508 Choudhari, Digambar Yeshavant
7509 Choudhari, Hari Tapiram
7513 Dalvi, Anant Govind
7515 Dani, Vinayak Damodar
7516 Darp, Prabhakar Yashawant
7526 Deokar, Damodar Trimbak
7529 Deshpande, Pandharinath Shaharam
7538 Dikshit, Sadashiv Dattatraya
7540 Dixit, Purushottam Yeshwant (also appearing in Sanskrit).
7543 Dunakhe, Yeshwant Shankar
7545 Ekbote, Raghunath Ramchandra
7550 Gandhe, Ramchandra Mahadeo
7551 Gandhe, Sadashiv Anant
7552 Gandhi, Maganlal Nemchand
7553 Geet, Vaman Rangnath
7554 Ghanekar, Krishna Narayan
7561 Gode, Kashinath Krishna
7562 Gogate, Vishnu Shanker
7563 Gorbe, Rangnath Bhaskar
7565 Gujar, Nanchand Harichand
7567 Gurjar, Raghunath Sadashiv
7568 Hasabnis, Purushottam Pandurang
7569 Honrao, Shantaram Maharudra
7571 Inamdar, Digambar Pandurang
7572 Inamdar, Sadashiv Vaman
7574 Ingale, Muralidhar Tukaram
7575 Jakhalekar, Digambar Gangadhar
7580 Joshi, Chintaman Anant
7585 Joshi, Madhava Vishnu
7586 Joshi, Moreshwar Kacheshwar
7588 Joshi, Vishnu Narayan
7589 Joshi, Vishvanath Sadashiv
7591 Kakade, Bhaskar Waman
7595 Kale, Shankar Hari
7596 Kamble, Prabhakar Shankar
7598 Karkhanis, Ganesh Keshav
7599 Karkhanis, Madhusudan Ramchandra
7600 Karkhanis, Pandurang Shantaram
7601 Katdare, Dattatraya Sadashiv
7603 Khadke, Tukaram Lalji
7604 Khandekar, Raghunath Shankar
7605 Khire, Chintaman Ganesh
7607 Kinhikar, Krishnaji Bajirao
7608 Kokil, Purushottam Raghunath
7610 Kondejkar, Vithal Ramchandra
7613 Kulkarni, Babu Murlidhar
7615 Kulkarni, Balkrishna Keshav
7616 Kulkarni, Chintaman Balkrishna
7618 Kulkarni, Digmbar Narayan
7619 Kulkarni, Ganesh Bapuji
7632 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Shridhar
7633 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Vasudeo
7634 Kulkarni, Sadashiv Madhav
7636 Kulkarni, Tukaram Hari
7643 Lakde, Ranganath Vishnoo
7647 Limaye, Sadashiv Purushottam
7649 Mahadik, Maruti Hari
7652 Mali, Fakera Ramji
7653 Mali, Narayan Shenphadu.
7657 Marathe, Motiram Govinda
7659 Marwadi, Badrinarayan Hiralal
7662 Menale, Mahadeo Vasudeo
7663 Mhaiskar, Gopal Ganesh
7669 Naik, Tahermohamad Shaikhalal
7672 Natkar, Hari Tukaram
7674 Nimbalkar, Ganpat Tatyaji
7678 Palsihkar, Vishwanath Raghunath
7679 Pandhe, Kashinath Kondaji
7684 Pardeshi, Babu Bapu
7685 Patankar, Mahadeo Appaji
7691 Patil, Kashinath Vithoba
7692 Patil, Narayan Dagadoo
7701 Phatak, Laxman Pandurang (also appearing in Sanskrit).
7702 Pimputkar, Raghunath Dhondoo
7704 Pol, Anant Govind
7705 Potadar, Shridhar Vishnu
7708 Pradhan, Mahadev Anant
7710 Purohit, Bhalchandra Nilkanth
7715 Rajkotia, Ranchodadas Tribhovandas
7718 Raleraskar, Ramkrishna Narayan
7721 Ratnaparkhi, Vishnu Damodar
7722 Sahasrabhudhe, Dattatraya Vishnu
7726 Samudra, Hari Vishnu
7728 Sase, Khasherao Shankarrao
7730 Sathe, Balkrishna Laxman
7733 Shah, Kasturchand Nanchand
7735 Shelke, Deoram Savaliram
7737 Shinde, Babu Balwant
7738 Solse, Babu Savaleram
7740 Sutar, Damodar Chandrabhan
7745 Thakur, Namdeo Shankar
7749 Umrankar, Keshav Govind
7755 Velankar, Dingamber Balwant
7756 Velde, Ramachandra Vishnu
7757 Vidwans, Shridhar Gopal
7758 Vinod, Dinkar Narsing
7759 Vipradas, Sitaram Sakharam
7760 Wagh, Bhalchandra Hari
7765 Wani, Jagannath Raoji
7766 Wani, Pandharinath Harchand
7767 Zope, Ramkrishna Khema
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7769 Anturkar, Bhalchandra Moreshwar
7770 Asube, Laxman Ganapati
7771 Badgujar, Budha Ganapat
7772 Badgujar, Jaganath Bhadhu
7773 Belhekar, Anant Ganesh
7774 Bhagwat, Dattatraya Hari
7778 Deo, Gajanan Vishnu
7783 Gokhale, Vasudev Salharam
7785 Jayadevkar, Malkarjun Ambaji
7787 Jogaikar, Rajaram Rangrao
7789 Kadam, Anna Bala
7790 Kathale, Sadashiv, Sakharam
7791 Khasnis, Ramkrishna Vinayak
7792 Khopkar, Anant Keshav
7794 Kothari, Manikchand Ramchand
7795 Kulkarni, Laxman Gopal
7799 Naik, Keshav Laxman
7800 Pandao, Shriniwas Krishna
7802 Pangarkar, Govind Dhondo
7804 Patani, Sumatilal Ratanchand
7807 Pol, Narayan Keshav
7816 Vaidya, Madhao Balwant
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
7821 Athale, Ganesh Mahadev
7824 Bhandarkar, Krishnaji Narayan
7827 Chavan, Laxman Balwant
7832 Dhumal, Ganapat Krishnarao
7834 Gadre, Keshav Ganesh
7837 Gokhale, Ganesh Wamanrao
7838 Inamdar, Vishnu Raoji
7847 Khirsagar, Narayan Narhar
7848 Kuber, Gopalkrishna Damodar
7849 Kulkarni, Balvant Gabaji
7858 Natu, Trimbak Pandurang
7862 Redkar, Sadashiv Gopal
7865 Shimpi, Bhika Dhondu
7868 Shinde, Jagannath Dattatraya
7872 Tipare, Krishnarao Trimbak
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY
7877 Bhogle, Shripad Shivaram
7879 Borwankar, Shankar Ganapat
7880 Charegaonkar, Gigamber Hari
7882 Chitrav, Dattatraya Keshav
7883 Choudhari, Shankar Tukaram
7887 Devbhankar, Vinayak Purushottam
7889 Dhane, Laxmanrao Mahadev
7890 Dhokarikar, Govind Vyenkatesh
7893 Ghaisas, Shankar Trimbak
7894 Godbole, Ganesh Raojee
7897 Jambhekar, Madhav Dinkar
7898 Joglekar, Janardan Vasudev
7899 Joshi, Ramchandra Trimbak
7903 Kalyankar, Ramchandra Bhikaji
7904 Kamble, Krishnaji Ganpat
7905 Kanade, Narayan Ramappa
7910 Kulkarni, Amdabas Balwant
7913 Kulkarni, Krishnaji Uddhao
7914 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Vyankatesh.
7916 Kulkarni, Vitthal Vinayak
7917 Kurlekar, Nizam Mahamad
7918 Lagad, Waman Gangadhar
7920 Mahadik, Maruti Tatya
7921 Majarekar, Chintaman Laxmanrao
7923 Mulay, Ramchandra Bhargo
7924 Mulgund, Trimbak Yadneshwar
7925 Nagarker, Vinayak Rangnath
7927 Pandhre, Jayaram Ekanath
7928 Parakhi, Gajanan Mahadev.
7929 Paranjpye, Madhukar Hari
7930 Patil, Jamsingh Mohonsingh
7935 Phadke, Dinkar Dattatraya
7936 Phansalkar, Vinayak Vasudeo (also appearing in Sanskrit).
7937 Rajguru, Kacheshwar Shankar
7938 Rane, Jaiwant Shivram
7940 Rasal, Babu Pandurang
7942 Said, Gangaram Khanderao
7945 Sarode, Khema Hari
7947 Shinde, Annasaheb Balaji
MARATHI, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
7952 Gate, Dattatraya Maruti
7953 Godse, Mukund Mahadeo
7955 Joshi, Dattatray Ganesh
MARATHI, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE,
MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7959 Bapat, Dattatraya Govind
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
7961 Bennur, Hanamantrao Raghavendrarao.
7962 Gadad, Somappa Fakkirappa
7963 Ghanti, Nijaguni Panchaxhari
7968 Jahagirdar, Sitaram Annacharya
7969 Kambagi Vadiraj Hanmantrao
7970 Kannur, Ganesh Shivarampant
7971 Kanthi, Shivalingappa Rudrappa
7972 Kasyapi, Sitaram Ganpatrao
7973 Kulkarni, Shriniwas Bhimrao
7974 Kulkarni, Venktesh Narasingrao
7975 Ladkhan, Maktumshah Husenshah
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
7982 Hiremath, Gurubasaya Melaya
7985 Kalyani, Veroopani Veerabhadrapa.
7986 Kelgeri, Mahadevappa Shivappa
7989 Sankannanavar, Rudrayya Basayya
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7991 Bellubbi, Krishnaji Gururao
7992 Kelkar, Narayan Vamanrao
7993 Pandit, Dhundiraj Krishnarao
7994 Pothanis, Ramchandra Sreenivas
URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
7996 Shaikh, Mahamad-Hussain Abdulhamid.
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
7997 Apte, Govind Vinayak
7998 Shimpi, Dattatraya Sadashiv
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8000 Hebbalkar, Madhav Shankar
8001 Joshi, Keshao Ramchandra
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8003 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Govind
PERSIAN, URDU, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8005 Pathan, Jehangir Dawoodkhan
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8006 Bhadbhade, Moreshwar Trimbak
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8007 Bhagwan, Dattatraya Shankar
8008 Chitale, Shripad Pandurang
8009 Deshpande, Murlidhar Gopal
8010 Dhadphale Ganesh Vithal
8012 Gayakwad, Balkrishna Narayan
8013 Ghanekar, Raghunath Dhondo
8014 Ghatekar, Vithal Vishnu
8015 Hejil Moreshwar Krishnaji
8018 Joshi, Raghunath Balkrishna
8019 Junnarkar, Laxuman Keshave
8020 Khale Vasant Bapuji.
8022 Kulkarni, Raghunath Trimbak
8023 Kumbhar, Ganpat Rambhau
8025 Nanal, Purushottam Sadashiv
8026 Naware, Neelakanth Balkrishna
8027 Rajguru, Govind Vinayak
8032 Utpat, Anant Vishwanath
8033 Walkar Sadasheo Anant
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8036 Gurjar, Ramchandra Vasudeo
8038 Kashikar, Govind Dattatraya
8039 Kelkar, Hari Vinayak
8040 Patil, Ramsingh Ravji
MARATHI PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8044 Kalkar, Tukaram Vishnu
8045 Kulkarni Vithal Ramchandra
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8048 Desphande, Ramachandra Vyankatesh.
8050 Jadhav, Hari Bhau
8051 Kadam, Vasant Daulatrao
8052 Kale, Vithal Pandurang
8053 Kulkarni, Rachandra Keshéo
8054 Limaye, Dajiba Ganesh
8055 Marathe, Shridhar Ramchandra
8057 Patil, Shankar Deochand
8059 Rupade, Raghunath Ganesh
8060 Shingne, Lakshaman Ganesh
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8061 Hulloli, Shivappa Basappa
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8062 Hosmane, Umamaheshwar Ganapati.
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8063 Kulkarni, Neelkanth Gopal
AHMEDABAD CENTRE.
SANSKRIT, GUJARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8065 Bhatt, Shantilal Dayashanker
8066 Dave, Jethalal Mohanlal
8067 Joshi, Balkrishna Adityaram
8068 Joshi, Mulshanker Someshver
8069 Joshi, Nanalal Harilal
8070 Munshaw, Babubhai Chimanlal
8072 Patel, Bhanabhai Fakirbhai
8073 Patel, Naranbhai Chaturbhai
8074 Patel, Shankerbhai Raghabhai
8075 Patel, Somabhai Chhaganlal
8076 Shah, Bechardas Shanalal
8077 Thaker, Balubhai Ganpatram
8078 Trivedi, Dhirajlal Dolatram
8079 Trivedi, Purshottam Mansukhram
8080 Trivedi, Vishnuprasad Chimanlal
8081 Vatsraj, Chandrashanker Karsanji.
8083 Vyas, Mukundray Purshottamdas
SANSKRIT, GUJARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8084 Adhyaru, Popatlal Chunilal
8085 Mehta, Chimanlal Keshavlal
8086 Patel, Chhotalal Mangalbhai
8087 Shah, Dahyalal Girdhardas
8088 Tripathi, Trambaklal Bhaishanker.
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8090 Dala, Ratilal Dahyalal
8091 Doshi, Kantilal Mansukhlal
8092 Doshi, Mohanlal Nemchand
8093 Mehta, Shantilal Maganlal
8094 Pandya, Keshavelall Manilal
8097 Purohit, Prahladjee Ugreshvar
8098 Shah, Chandulal Umedchand
8100 Vyas, Ratilal Ganpatram
PERSIAN, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8102 Nagrashna, Manilal Naginlal
PERSIAN, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8104 Baxi, Kantilal Rasiklal
GUJARAT, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS,
8109 Barot, Raghunathdas Ranchhoddas
8110 Bhatt, Amritlal Asharam
8111 Bhatt, Kalidas Mahasukhram
8112 Bhatt, Mukundray Maganlal
8113 Bhatt, Narottam Chhotalal
8115 Dani, Chimanlal Ranchhodlal
8116 Dave, Chhotalal Popatlall
8117 Dave, Icharam Nagardas
8119 Desai, Batooklal Chhaganlal
8124 Gandhi, Girdharlal Ganpatram
8126 Gohel, Fatehsinh Motishinh
8127 Inamdar, Ambalal Amulakh
8136 Mehta, Jayantilal Kalabhai
8140 Oza, Manvantram Kalsukhram
8141 Oza, Popatlal Ranchhodlal
8144 Parikh Chandulal Tulsidas
8145 Parikh, Hiralal Manilal
8146 Parikh, Mathuradas Mangaldas
8150 Patel, Prabhudas Jhaverbhai
8153 Shah, Chandulal Balabhai
8156 Shah, Jankiprasad Ambalal
8157 Shah, Kantilal Amratlal
8158 Shah, Kantilal Dalsukhbhai
8159 Shah, Kantilal Dalsukhram
8162 Shah, Kantilal Keshavlal
8165 Shah, Mangaldas Dwarkandas
8166 Shah, Manilal Hiralal
8172 Shah, Shankerlal Nathulal
8173 Shah, Shantilal Kevaldas
8174 Shah, Shantilal Madhavlal
8179 Shodhan, Navnitlal Sakarlal
8181 Trivedi, Balmukund Mangalji
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8185 Bhatt, Bhagvatprasad Bhalashanker
8186 Chokshi, Himatlal Mansukhlal
8189 Dave, Jeyshanker Maneklal
8190 Jani, Jagannath Bholanath
8191 Joshi, Mahendralal Ishvarlal
8193 Mehta, Balkrishna Kacharabhai
8194 Mehta, Haridas Sakerlal
8198 Patel Himatlal Umedram
8203 Shah, Bhogilal Shivlal
8204 Shah, Budhala Gokaldas
8205 Shah, Jethalal Chhotalal
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY.
8217 Dixit, Ravishanker Vasudeo
8218 Gandhi, Bapalal Dhanjibhai
8234 Patel, Madhavlal Narasihdas
8240 Patel, Vithalbhai Ambarambhai
8241 Shah, Ambalal Bapulal
8247 Shah, Rasiklal Bechardas
8254 Trivedi, Jethalal Narayan
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8259 Bhansali, Baldevprasad Gokaldas
8260 Christie, Cyril Benjamin
8265 Dhed, Ashabhai Iehhabhai
8266 Dwivedi Hariprasad Mansukharm
8267 Jani, Dahyabhai Maganlal
8274 Shah, Chimanlal Mansukhlal
8275 Shah, Dahyabhai Keshavlal
8279 Shah, Shantilal Gordhandas
8280 Shah, Shantilal Keshavlal
8282 Shah, Somabhai Babarbhai
8283 Shah, Vanmalidas Maneklal
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, AND MATHEMATICS.
8288 Joshi, Bapala Manilal
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8289 Patel, Harilal Tribhovandas
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY.
8290 Bhatt, Kapilram Durlabharam
8291 Shah, Ishvarlal Bhogilal
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8294 Chauhan, Bhavsinhji Motisinhji
8296 Mehta, Ramprasad Manilal
8297 Parikh, Bhagubhai Manilal
8300 Shah, Nemubhai Maganlal
8301 Shah, Rasiklal Jethalal
8302 Shah, Ratanlal Maganlal
8303 Shah, Govindlal Madhavlal
8307 Vyas, Balkrishna Ramchandra
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS. GEOGRAPHY.
8308 Kothari, Hiralal Maganlal
8309 Mehta, Lalbhai Chimanlal
8310 Parikh, Mukundrai Raichandbhai
8311 Patel, Karsandas Bechardas
8313 Trivedi, Kanaiyalal Mohanlal
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8315 Dave, Vasudev Bhalabhai
8326 Trivedi, Avantilal Harilal
BARODA CENTRE.
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8329 Phalak, Kawtik Raghu
SANSKRIT, MARATHI PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8330 Desai, Prabhakar Pralhad
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8333 Bhatt, Motilal Bhailalbhai
8334 Desai, Hasmanlal Jamnadas
8336 Joshi, Ambalal Sadashiv
8338 Joshi, Narendra Manilal
8339 Joshi, Narmadashankar Chhaganlal.
8341 Patel, Bahecharbhai Jethabhai
8343 Patel, Muljibhai Somabhai
8344 Patel, Rajeshwar Dahyabhai
8345 Patel, Rambhai Khodabhai
8346 Pispatikar, Chintaman Mahadevrao
8347 Raval, Chhaganlal Dayashanker
8350 Trivedi, Jashanker Jivram
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8351 Patel, Ambalal Dahyabhai
8352 Patel, Shankerlal Prabhulas
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8354 Patel, Bhailalbhai Bapujibhai
8355 Patel, Chhotabhai Vaghajibhai
8356 Patel, Ranchhodbhai Bhavanbhai
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8358 Naik, Lalbhai Dahyabhai
8359 Patel, Manibhai Ashabhai
8360 Vakil, Ramanlal Narharilal
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8366 Bonde, Giridhar Kashiram
8369 Chaudhari, Ramu Narayan
8374 Deshpande, Dattatray Shankar
8375 Dhakad, Kashinath Sadashiv
8376 Dhande, Dhondu Bhagwan.
8380 Narkhede, Kontik Garbad
8381 Nemade, Gopal Govind
8382 Nhavi, Rupchand Sajan
8383 Oundhe, Krishnaji Keshav
8394 Patil, Bhura Motiram
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8393 Kavishver, Vasudeo Sakharam
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8394 Babar, Dattatraya Chimanrao
8395 Chaudhari, Jayaram Barbad
8397 Joshi, Gajanan Vishwanath
8398 Kharsigar, Raghunath Vinayak
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8404 Patil, Baliram Parbat
8405 Patil, Bula Shambhu
8406 Rakshe, Trimbak Sadashiv
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8410 Bhatt, Natverlal Laxmishanker
8412 Chokshi, Chandulal Bhogilal
8413 Dave, Kalidas Jagjivandas
8414 Dave, Manecklal Harishanker
8415 Desai, Babulal Chunilal
8418 Desai, Govindlal Girdharlal
8420 Desai, Ochhavlal Navnitlal
8422 Doshi, Javantilal Bhaichand
8424 Gandhi, Tribhuvandas Motilal
8430 Mehta, Valvantrao Naranji
8433 Patel, Ambalal Bhailalbhai
8436 Patel, Chandulal Bhailal
8443 Patel, Chunilal Pushottomdas
8446 Patel, Dahyabhai Fulabhai
8447 Patel, Gordhanbhai Vallavbhai
8451 Patel, Mahijibhai Gulabbhai
8454 Patel, Manilal Kashibhai.
8463 Patel, Ranchhodbhai Umedbhai
8564 Patel, Santabhai Chhotabhai
8466 Patel, Shankerbhai Bakorbhai
8467 Patel, Somabhai Ishverbhai
8474 Shah, Chandulal Chhotalal
8478 Shah, Ratanlal Shivlal
8479 Shah, Shantilal Maganlal
8482 Tailor, Bhukanbhai Bhikhabhai
8483 Talati, Chimanlal Mohanlal
8484 Thakkar, Chimanlal Gordhandas
8485 Thakore, Suhrij Mulji
8488 Trivedi, Pinakiprasad Jayashanker
8489 Vyas, Ramanlal Kalidas
GUJARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8493 Desai, Narshinprasad Harilal
8494 Jann,, Kantilal Harishchandra
8495 Joshi, Muljibhai Chunilal
8497 Pandya, Mulshanker Revashanker
8498 Pandit, Manishanker Mohanlal
8500 Patel, Becherbhai Nathabhai
8502 Patel, Kalidas Dhanjibhai
8505 Sathwara, Sitaram Dwarkadas
8507 Shah, Mohanlal Shankerlal
8508 Shah, Shantilal Nanchand
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8509 Amin, Raojibhai Jivabhai
8512 Christian, Nathanie Virjibhai
8514 Desai, Krishnakant Mulchandbhai.
8516 Desai, Thakorlal Kalidas
8518 Majmundar, Anantlal Bhagwanlal.
8522 Merchant, Philip Dhula
8524 Jivali, Ningappa Salabappa
8528 Patel, Bhailal Kalidas
8530 Patel, Dahyabhai Yaghajibhai
8533 Patel, Manibhai Motibhai
8537 Saraiya, Manubhai Gokaldas
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8550 Dave, Mohanlal Jethalal
8551 Parikh, Manilal Chhotalal
8552 Patel, Ambalal Kashibhai
8553 Patel, Dahyabhai Maganbhai
8555 Patel, Fulabhai Marghabhai
8557 Patel, Gordhanbhai Kashibhai
8559 Patel, Harihar Prabhudas
8560 Patel, Jethabhai Muljibhai
8561 Patel, Jethabhai Vallaubhai
8562 Patel, Motibhai Mathurbhai
8565 Patel, Purushottam Chaturbhai
8568 Patel, Shakerbhai Khatubhai
8569 Patel, Shankerbhai Mahijibhai
8570 Patel, Shivabhai Samalbhai
8572 Purohit, Jyeshtharam Someshwar
8573 Shah, Manilal Bogilal
8574 Thakkar, Ambalal Shivlal
8575 Trivedi, Dhirajlal Amritlal
GUJARATI, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8576 Dave, Nanalal Ulasram
8578 Desai, Manilal Chhaganlal
8581 Patel, Shankerbhai Jadavabhai
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8584 Naik, Ranchhodji Vasanji
8586 Patel, Maganlal Desaibhai
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8592 Kunabi, Nathu Sonaji
8593 Pardeshi, Mohanlal Ramdin
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8594 Patil, Baburao Dongar
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8595 Jahagirdar, Sadashiv Mohoniraj
8597 Kulkarni, Janardan Vishnu
8599 Shilahar, Kisan Motilal
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8600 Bhatt, Navinchandra Nathabhai
8601 Desai, Kusumayudha Chunilal
8602 Desai, Sampatrai Manibhai
8606 Patel, Ambalal Haribhai
8610 Patel, Haribhai Ashabhai
8615 Sheth, Amritlal Ghelabhai
8616 Sheth, Kantilal Manilal
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8618 Patel, Natwarlal Jivabhai
8619 Patel, Ranchodbhai Kashibhai
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8620 Amin, Chunibhai Mooljibhai
8621 Dave, Chunilal Rajaram
8626 Patel, Trikambhai Mahijibhai
SANSKRIT, GUJRATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8636 Contractor, Maganlal Jamnadas
8637 Marfatia, Manilal

8696 Patel, Devchand Vithal
8697 Patel, Purushhottam Lakhabhai
8704 Trivedi, Ramanlal Punemachand
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8705 Desai, Motabhai Maganlal
8706 Gheewala, Jayantilal Tribhovandas.
8708 Mehta, Ratilal Nanabhai
8709 Shah, Chhogmal Nopaji
8710 Shukla, Harprasad Ganpatram
8713 Vyas, Natavarlal Narharilal
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8718 Vashi, Dahyabhai Lallubhai
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8721 Bankley, Maganlal Bhogilal
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8722 Desai, Khandubhai Bhagwanji
PERSIAN, GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8723 Thakore, Narayansing Galdevsing.
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8724 Ghogrey, Nathu Rajaram
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8726 Mahajan, Tukaram Dagadu
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8727 Dalal, Indravadan Chhaganlal
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS. AND GEOGRAPHY.
8730 Doshi, Nanalal Khimchand
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8734 Surti, Sanmukhlal Dalpatram
8735 Treasurer, Champaklal Nagindas
GUJARATI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8736 Ramdasmamawala, Jayantilal Hiralal.
8737 Shah, Girdharlal Punemchand
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8738 Nimbargi, Hanmant Narsinha
SANSKRIT, KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8739 Dambal, Yelgurd Anant-Shayan
8740 Dixit, Dattatraya Gurunath
8741 Jainapur, Gopal Raghvendra
8742 Konnur, Krishnarao Balavantrao
8743 Konnur, Ramu Acharya
8744 Patil, Hanamant Venkatesh
8745 Raibagi, Yekanath Govindasa
SANSKRIT, KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8759 Kulkarni, Bhuleshwar Ramchandra.
8760 Kurubar, Yamanappa Bhimappa
8761 Nadgir, Gurunath Krishna
8762 Patil, Shankargouda Sanganagouda.
8763 Prabhu, Shabu Govind
PERSIAN, KANARESE PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8765 Doddamani, Rahiman Nanasaheb
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8768 Bhadkamkar, Madhav Ramkrishna
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8782 Vengurlekar, Damodar Vishnu
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8783 Bedekar, Balkrishna Shivram
8787 Joshi, Vasudev Krishna
8790 Tadkod, Ganpat Mahadevrao
8791 Vallattikar, Gurunath Balavant
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
8797 Bhadrapur, Gurusiddappa Basappa.
8805 Desai, Jagannath Raghvendra
8807 Deshapande, Raghavendra Vyasarao.
8811 Dharwar, Gopal Parayanacharya
8812 Ganachary, Adveya Shivaya
8819 Hiremath, Channayya Chanauiraayya.
8820 Hiremath, Fakkirayya Mahalingaya.
8821 Hiremath, Puttayya Chanabasayya.
8824 Hombal, Doddappa Basetteppa
8831 Jamakhandi, Hanmant Krishna
8832 Jawali, Virupaxapa Kotrapa
8836 Kalkeri, Channappa Amarappa
8838 Kalyani, Sangappa Marigeppa
8840 Karlingannavar, Kallappa Veeappa.
8852 Manjreker, Purushottam Janardan
8856 Parvatikar, Shriniwas Venkatrao
8864 Sankanagoudar, Sivanagouda Kenchanagouda.
8866 Sheeranahalli, Shivarudrappa Kalaveerappa.
8883 Goggi, Venkatesh Dhiacharya
8871 Sadasur Basappa Sanningappa
8872 Tonapi, Gundo Krishna
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8876 Betsur, Gurupad Nagappa
8878 Chandrapattan, Mahalingappa Chanabasappa.
8879 Channaraddi, Shesharaddi Hanamaraddi.
8880 Desai, Digamber Dattatraya
8884 Habbu, Shivaram Das
8891 Halkote, Karabasaya Fakiraya
8898 Nadgir, Ramachandra Madhevrao
8902 Pattanashetti, Shrailappa Mallappa.
8904 Tikandar, Ramachandra Janosa
KANARSEE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
8908 Bagi, Virabhadra Satappa
8910 Bandargal, Somshekhar Basappa.
8912 Bellubbi, Madhu Gururao
8922 Harkapakki, Lingabasappa Nijgunappa
8925 Hiremath Shivamurtaya Viraya
8927 Jirli, Narasing Bhimapa
8929 Kammar, Basappa Rachappa
8935 Malloli, Rudrappa Devarayappa
8939 Muzumdar, Shripad Vaman
8940 Nalavde, Anant Savalaram
8943 Patil, Chamappa Gowda Mallana Gowda
8944 Patil, Setigonda Iragonda
8947 Sardar, Shankar Chanabasappa
8949 Singannar Lingaraj Varamanpa
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
8951 Agarkhed, Jayaram Kristacharya
8956 Badami, Gulappa Basappa
8957 Banad, Nandeppa Basappa
8958 Bandi, Dattatraya Devaki
8964 Desai, Rango Shriniwasrao
8965 Desai, Shivappa Virappa
8967 Dixit, Chandrashekhar Krishnaji
8969 Doddawadamath, Rudrayya Prabhayya
8975 Halbhavi, Madhukeshwar Virabhadrappa.
8978 Hiremath, Mallayya Chandrayya
8981 Hosalli, Hucha Mallappa
8985 Kagalgomb, Sangappa Dyawappa
8993 Kulkarni, Ramachandra Shriniwas
8994 Kulkurni Rango Balaji
9006 Pai, Vaman Pandurang
9011 Patil, Mallanagouda Somanagonda
9017 Revadi, Sangappa Parapa
9022 Torgal, Bhimaji Balkrishna
9025 Vastrad, Andanayya Sangayya
SANSKRIT ,KANARESE, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS
9028 Kanade, Tippaji Dhirendra
KANARESE, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS
9037 Kulkarni, Hanamant Daso
KANARESE, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY
9041 Biradar, Veerappa Gurupadappa
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
9047 Gadagkar, Bhagavanta Narasingrao.
9048 Hardikar, Ganesh Anant
9054 Munmigatti, Devindra Basappa
KANARESE, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
9057 Bilgi, Anant Govind
9058 Deshpande, Shrinivas Raghavendra
9060 Kalhal, Bhimappa Basappa
9062 Nisbat Desai, Dattatraya Subrao KOLHAPUR CENTRE.
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
9063 Kulkarni, Gajanan Kashinath
9064 Sardesai, Laxaman Balvant
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY.
9066 Sontake, Gopal Kashinath
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY AND MATHEMATICS.
9068 Dhepe, Sharanabhasappa Virupakshappa.
9070 Katkar, Dada Nana
9071 Katkar, Tukaram Mahadeo
9072 Kompal, Hanumant Narsappa
9074 Mokashi, Anant Ganesh
9077 Pawar, Shanker Krishnaji
9079 Umardand, Malkarjun Jaganath
MARATHI, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
9082 Dambe, Shivaram Kondiram
9083 Kinkar, Keshav Venkates
9084 Kulkarni, Jagannath Shankar
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CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

DECISION BY R.Y. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN ASKS PUBLIC TO WAIT.

BOMBAY, May 23.

At the 34th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on May 5, 1927, the following subjects were discussed:

Inconvenience caused by beggars and hawkers in suburan trains. This was referred to in an article in the Press complaining of annoyance to passengers owing to the attentions of pedlars, fruit-sellers, boot-blacks, beggars, etc., in the suburban passenger trains. The chairman stated that the report was substantially correct, as a campaign launched by the Railway showed that during last March 836 beggars and 344 hawkers travelled without tickets. The Chairman assured the Committee that the matter was receiving the attention and he hoped that the nuisance would soon be reduced to reasonable dimensions if it could not be wholly removed. But he pointed out that more might be done to stop the nuisance if the travelling public would point out the pedlars who caused the annoyance. The difficulty of the railway was to get evidence to secure a conviction as the passengers would not come forward to assist in the prosecution. After discussion the Chairman stated that further enquiries would be made with a view to see what other action could be taken.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Return tickets at reduced rates on suburban trains. Referring to a representation from the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay through its representative on the Committee on the subject of the re-issue of return tickets in the suburban area, the Chairman said he was inclined to think that the reduction in fares which had already been made would prevent the introduction of the concession, and the Railway felt, that the fares were so low that the operation of the suburban services was not profitable to the Railway. The earnings per train mile on the suburban services were only 1.53 whereas the cost of running trains was 2.26 per train mile. 6

After further discussion the Chairman said that it was not possible at present to introduce return tickets at reduced rates in the suburban area.. The matter would have to wait till the residential areas were more fully developed and the train services were better filled.

OVER-CROWDING IN TRAINS.

A. Overcrowding in trains during Easter holidays. b. Running of special on Fridays from Bombay to Poona and return. c. Running of special on Monday mornings from Lonavla to Bombay during the hot weather. Referring to point (a) the Chairman said that he was informed that to meet the Easter holiday traffic every train was brought up to full strength but no extra trains were run as it was thought that the addition of two extra carriages on most of the trains and one extra on the others would meet the requirements of the extra traffic. Spare stock was also provided at Poona, Lonavla, Karjat, Deolali and Nasik in case there was any accumulations of passengers to be moved. No accumulations occurred and the special rakes were not brought into use. The Chairman said that the same sort of thing occurred in England in connection with bank holiday traffic and he did not think the inconvenience caused on the occasion mentioned was any more serious than that.

With regard to (b) the Chairman said a similar train was run to Poona last year but it was not a success, as the average earnings were only Rs. 2|8|6 per train mile against the average cost of Rs. 3.44 for hauling a passenger train for one mile. If, however, there was likely to be an improment on last year's traffic, it would be re-started from the commencement of the Poona racing season.

With reference to point (c) the Chairman stated that from investigations already made there did not appear to be any need for a week-end special from Lonavla this year, but a further check would be made and if this showed that there was a need, a special train would be run.

BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS AT V.T.

Referring to a complaint about the booking arrangements at Victoria Terminus during rush hours the Chairman said that he had been looking into the matter and the Railway was going to make suitable alterations.

It was suggested by a member that the question of booking of luggage might be gone into at the same time, as this was just as slow, and the Chairman promised that the suggestion would be looked into at the same time.

CASH DEPOSITS.

Acceptance of Government Promissory Notes in lieu of cash deposits. Dealing with a representation that Government promissory notes should be accepted in lieu of cash deposits from tendering contractors, the Chairman said that that was the practice on the G. I P. Railway at one time, but it was pointed out by the Retrenchment Officer that it was an extravagance and involved a considerable amount of work in the cash office and it was therefore cut out. It was also pointed out that it should be no hardship to an individual to produce Rs. 45,000 in cash if he were in a position to operate a five-lakh contract.

A member said that he could not understand why the G. I. P. Railway would not accept Government Paper. All other Government offices did so.

The chairman said that the matter would be further examined and would be brought up again at a later meeting.—A. P.

MATRIC EXAMINATION RESULTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships.—To N. C. Patel and S. D. Bhat.

The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.—To L. R. Daiya.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To *Allan K. Gandhi.*

The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—To U.S. Mokashi.

The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship.—To G. H. Gondalia.

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To H. J. Muljiani.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship—To M. B.A. Memon.

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship.—Divided between H.M. Bhatt and L.T. Bhatt.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship.—To A. A. Vadparekh. L. T. Bhatt.

The Chatfield Prize.—To *Shantabai Phene*

The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship.—To L. R. Daiya.

The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship.—To *Sunanda Paranjpye.*

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship.—To N. K. Bambhania.

The Sir Dinshaw Petit (First Baronet) Scholarship.—To F. K. Kutar.

The Dinnanath S. Mankar Gold Medal.—V. H. Khatri.

The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Sanskrit Scholarship.—To H. L. Supanekar.

The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship.—To *Nency, Meyers,* subject to the candidate's producing a certificate that she is an Indian.

The Edward Delgado Scholarship.—To H. D'Costa.

The award of the two Jumannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships and of the Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship will be announced later on.

GOVT SERVICE CERTIFICATE.

The following are the numbers of those candidates who have qualified for the Government Service Certificate under No. 16 of the Regulations of the late Joint Examination Board:—

10028, 10029, 10030, 10031, 10032, 10033, 10034, 10036, 10037, 10038, 10040, 10041, 10042.

The following are the numbers of candidates who have passed the examination in the subject named, for the purposes of a certificate therein:—

ENGLISH.

10015, 10046, 10047, 10048, 10050, 10051, 10052, 10053, 10089, 10126, 10129, 10130, 10135, 10136, 10137, 10186, 10187, 10215, 10216, 10218, 10238, 10251, 10252, 10256, 10278, 10275, 10277, 10280.

SANSKRIT.

1658, 2082, 7540, 7701, 7936, 10043, 10045, 10103, 10104, 10126, 10138, 10139, 10140, 10141, 10142, 10180, 10199, 10203.

FRENCH.

10046, 10047, 10048, 10051, 10052, 10053, 10054.

PERSIAN.

9444, 10055, 10056, 10058, 10059, 10061, 10127, 10159, 10173, 10204, 10233.

RAJAN. 24 MAY. 1927

MARATHI.

10064, 10068, 10108, 10110, 10111, 10112 10113, 10117, 10118, 10143, 10145, 10146, 10166, 10167, 10168, 10227, 10244, 10245.

GUJARATI.

10072, 10120, 10154, 10155, 10156, 10157, 10158, 10161, 10162, 10170, 10171, 10179, 10181, 10182, 10184, 10193, 10194, 10195.

PORTUGUESE.

10073.

KANARESE.

10207, 10208, 10209, 10210, 10213, 10215, 10231, 10232, 10233, 10240, 10241, 10243, 10247.

SINDHI.

10255, 10256, 10261, 10265, 10266, 10280, 10281, 10282, 10283, 10284, 10285, 10286, 10287, 10288, 10290, 10291, 10292, 10293, 10295.

HISTORY.

10043 10047 10048 10051 10052 10067 10068 10089 10091 10092 10093 10094 10096 10104 10109 10111 10112 10113 10117 10120 10123 10141 10149 10161 10171 10179 10186 10194, 10198 10200 10209 10211 10218 10219 10224 10227 10228 10229 10230 10233 10247 10256 10258 10265 10268.

GEOGRAPHY.

10047 10048 10051 10123 10124 10142 10151 10179 10185 10186 10194 10222 10227 10238 10239 10243 10247

ARITHMETIC.

10148 10249

MATHEMATICS.

10045 10053 10066 10073 10103 10108 10109 10114 10120 10123 10124 10125 10131 10133 10135 10141 10146 10148 10149 10152 10158 10159 10180 10181 10182 10183 10184 10195 10203 10221, 10222 10224 10227 10229 10232 10235 10237 10241 10242 10244 10246 10247 10261 10269 10292

PHYSICS-CHEMISTRY.

10051 10061 10080 10086 10081 10094 10113 10115 10123 10124 10130 40131 10135 10137 10145 10146 10148 10152 10178 10179 10180 10195 10200 10201 10204 10214 10218 10219 10220 10221 10222 10228 10229 10231 10232 10235 10241 10242 10247.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

10052, 10186, 10254, 10259.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

10059, 10062.

BOOK-KEEPING.

4771, 4837.

DRAWING.

697, 7297, 10068, 10117, 10118, 10122.

MANUAL TRAINING.

7254, 10068, 10118, 10122.

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